I list of injugate fruestanting the District bout of the United States for the District of Columbia for the year 186 filethis 1854 January 7. A Mational patriolic poem by Estwick Evens " 12 A Dession of "The edom by Hy blay Sheufs" " Tobruary 3 a Complete Scale for Robertsons Keyed stop violer by Willis this " April 25 a healise on Seven prof a Noutes to the present bear by draw Kelly So some & Barrett " May b" W new & complete bystem of grammer by Hillres & Hitz " pone 6" La Hermandad - Granish Waltzer by Robert Mills " " 14" Gende to the Capital Ato the Execution offices of the 1. States by The histelle " Destenbert " Un analytical Digest of the Finner & Bourty Land lews V' " Veto: 19 of Documentary Fistory Bolitical Military Vellandime of the war between Mouro With S. o Nov. 11 Auge's excellent preparation Branette or Life infuing Anodyne by L. Auge " " 20" A po melar catalogue of The contraordinary lunivoities in the National ontitute arranged in the Building belonging to the Salest Office by Alfred Hunter Test to A. Smith MR For Ma L. Marcy

Return of bopy rights for 1884

Bound of lopy Rights

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July 9. Catalogue thewing the Subject or title of overy partent frantice by The M. S. youannest prior to the year 1853 The number ifreed under each title by S. Soons Tugent 27 " Vota V her Sentors" a tate .. Ellet Berce 18". List of Port offices in the United States with the names of the Sot starters athe 1: July 1855 also the principal regulations of the Book of fice Department all lot 10" The Gonth alphabet to the Sciences as promed by the fine Senses . Hord " 20 Teryours among the Mail Bays: or Notes from the Diany of a Special exert of the Sort office Department with illustrations . I Hollowook " 27 A Glance at the Reorganization of the Navy of the M. S. composing a Model Naval Negister or test book & pay table compiled in the bury moments of a late Lieuterant by Damuel Chan Bourney November 17. 6 Gantier's Combound Herb Bross for boughs tolds to " Charles Gantier " . " A Book containing the brews of the Sectional public Building The United States , Albert Boschka December 22" "Hice's Dream a Tule of Christmas time" " Augustus & Harvey 29" The Hortony of House, Louisanie Forus Halifornia & the adjoining Combines including The whole Valley of the Migrifipi from the discovery to their or cost for alen with the Martie Males of america Ten Sho A fonthe on in in in in How Mon Lellarry of thate se

Department of State,

Washington, Jan. 29, 1856.

Mr. John A. Smith,

Clock of the District Court of the United States.

Washington, D. C.

Sir.

With a view to a more particular observance of the requisitions of the Law of Copyright, your attention is hereby directed to the Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights," approved February 3, 1831, which may be found in the 4th volume of the United States Statutes at Large, and especially to the concluding clause of the 4th section of said Act.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant.

Assistant Secr

Neturn made 8th Heby 1856

60pprights for

AN ARGUMENT

IN THE CASE OF

THE UNITED STATES

VERSUS

PHILEMON T. HERBERT,

TRIED FOR THE

MURDER OF THOMAS KEATING.

DELIVERED IN THE CRIMINAL COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ON THE TWENTY-FOURTH OF JULY, 1856:

BY WILLIAM P. PRESTON, Esq.

TAKEN IN SHORT-HAND, BY P. H. TEMPLETON, STENOGRAPHER.

WASHINGTON: C. ALEXANDER, PRINTER. 1856.

tiled 21th August 1856.

& recorded in Steored of the Steored of the Solid 61 Lepairted 21. Aug: 185%

District of bolumbia dely 8 (1800) Warks bette Helemany 8 1856 Her J. A. Thomas Abutant Sung of State on sompliance with the Low of bongues of 1831 as bleck of the Dist: Court of the M. S. gor the Disting ba I herewith send you my Aleport bransmitia certified but of all Necords of Copyrights including the titles & recorded & dates of record of also all the Books or other works deposited in this Office od to the end of the year 1855. you de

A LECTURE

To look of the state of THE UNION,

The condition and danger:

WITH A VIEW

TO AVERT THE DANGER RY SHOWING ITS REALITY, AND INVOKING ATTENTION TO THE REMEDY BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

Files 30 Cell 1957

THOMAS H. BENTON.

WASHINGTON: 1856.

Deposter 30. October 1856.

Filed o hotel og Precorded in Copyrightspread not folio-82

Files 30 al. 1957,

PHILIPPE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINT OF THE

MOTEST & SENGHT

AMATEURS' GUIDE

AND

FLOWER-GARDEN DIRECTORY;

CONTAINING

EVERY REQUISITE DETAIL

TOR THE

Successful Cultibation of the Flower-Garden.

EMBRACING

THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE BEST VARIETIES OF BOSES, AND ALL PLANTS
REQUISITE FOR THE GARDEN, WITH DESCRIPTIONS FOR THEIR PROPAGATION, AND REMEDIES FOR THE DESCRIPTION OF INVESTEE

TO WHICH IS ADDED THE

VEGETABLE GARDEN MANUAL.

BY JOHN T. C. CLARK.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
PUBLISHED FOR THE AUTHOR.
1856.

Received to august 1856 Ventered in copy might know

RULES

FOR THE PROTECTION OF

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT COMPANIES,

CONDUCTORS AND STEAMBOAT CLERKS,

on

OTHER TICKET AGENTS,

D

CARS, STEAMBOATS, OR ANY OTHER PUBLIC CONVEYANCE;

BY ALEXANDER STRAUSZ, C. E.

WASHINGTON:

BOHN'S

MANUAL OF ETIQUETTE

IN

WASHINGTON

AND THE

OTHER CITIES OF THE UNION.

Jiled 22 august 1858
WASHINGTON:
CASIMER ROHN

Reen ded 1857. ni tofy light Reen ded 1857. ni tofy light

WASHINGTON: 7:40 22 " augent 1587 OTHER CITIES OF THE UNION, MASHINGTON 138 MANUALOF REIGHEFTE BOHNIS

12. Recd 14th Oct 156

Becorded in
Bopyright Record

M. Holio 62 STREET STREET RAILROAD AND STEAMED AT COMPAN BOT DES RECEIVES ON

MEDICAL COMPANION, FAMILY PHYSICIAN:

TREATING OF THE

DISEASES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WITH THEIR SYMPTOMS, CAUSE, CORE, AND MEANS OF PREVENTIONS;
COMMON CASES IN SURGERY, AS FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, &C.:

THE MANAGEMENT AND

DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

A DISPENSATORY FOR PREPARING FAMILY MEDICINES,

AND

GLOSSARY EXPLAINING TECHNICAL TERMS,

A BRIEF ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF THE HUMAN BODY,

AN ESSAY ON HYGIENE,

OR THE LOT OF DEISERVING MELLIN SPINNET THE AIR OF MEMCINE.

ALSO,

THE NURSE'S GUIDE.

BY JAMES EWELL,

ELEVENTH EDITION,

CERATAN EXAMINED AND AND AND PROPERTY OF THE REST MEDICAL STANDARD OF THE DAY.

WITH NEW TREATISES UPON

NEURALGIA, FEVERS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, AND OTHER DISEASES COMMON IN THE UNITED STATES.

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS,

A COMPLETE AMERICAN MATERIA MEDICA,

AND ALSO AN ACCOUNT OF THE

HOMEOPATHIC, HYDROPATHIC, AND CHRONOTHERMAL TREATMENT.

PHILADELPHIA:

CHAR ES DESILVER,

No. 233 MARKET STREET.

KEEN & LEE, 48 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. 1856.

recorded in Colongright Becords

Entered, according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1856, by E. KINGMAN, to the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the District of Cohumbia.

A CATALOGUE

SHOWING THE

LOCATION OF EVERY MODEL

OF PATENTED INVENTIONS,

IN THE

NEW HALL OF THE PATENT OFFICE, WITH THE CLASS TO WHICH IT BELONGS;

ALBO,

THE NUMBER ON EVERY SHELF, AND NUMBER OF MODELS OF EACH KIND;

With General Information for Inventors, Patentees, and those interested in Patented Inventions;
also a List of the Officers and Clerks of the Patent Office, with the respective classes
to which the Examiners are attached, and duties of the Clerks, with the
Names and Residences of some of the most ingenious
Inventors.

COMPILED BY ALFRED HUNTER.

WASHINGTON:

J. KIRKWOOD, PRINTER

1855.

200

Filed 15th Fely 1856.
ucorded in Copy Right woord 1.1 foli 57.

Cely Hall
Office of the Clerk
Ithe District

Lest of Copyrights and by whom entered in the District Court of the arrites deaths for the outriet of columbia during the gran 1856, anth the Pitte pages, Boths, Chart, musical compraition, Joney J. The Soldiers adien. mords and music by William Palmer . Ceponts by Eco Killing . " 24. The Stiff cold water man. a Quartitle. as Jung by Hunkels Opera Proupe. Words by John J. Jaxe music by J. F. Cheny arranged for the Fianoforte by F. Kley. Exported by Eco Hilbery. Fely 15, A. Catalogue, Shorring the location of every model of patentid surentions in the over Hall of the Patent Office, with the class to orbics it brings; also the number on every Shely, and number of modely of each kind; with general information for Suventors La By esques Hunter -May 2, The Bee Gunv- music by IK, Search. arranged by Frederice (Kley- By Eco Gelbers. 10. Errelly medical Companion or Family Physician by 6. Aingman 31. Hestory of Immegration to the amites d'tate, Exhibiting the number, Sex, age, accupation, and Country of Buth, of Passenger, arriving in the auntre States by Jea from Freign Counties from Sigst 30. 1899. to Oce 31. 1855 La and an appendix centaining the Naturalization and passenger lans to By Mm f. Fremmele, Lune 23, Lascelle's uniform method of cutting farment, improved and by cd. (8. Ainsmorth, and made applieable to the exact fitting of ladie, drefry. July explained by sia grains and annexed descriptions - By

1856, Aug! 1. The Amatury Euroe and Florer Garden Orcetory; containing every requisite detail for the Sucappul Cultivation of the flower-garden of. soy Ro mich is added the Wegetable garden manual. By Ens J. C. Clark, " 21. An argument in the case of the centre States versu, Philemon J. Herbert, true for the muser of Thomas Keating, delivered in the Criminal Court of the United States gove the Ocstrict of Columbia, on the Drenty Gowth of Suly 1856 by Orilliam P. Presten, Ey, taken in dant hand By &. 13, Templeton -22. Bohns manual og Etiquette ni washington and ather Cities of the Union - By Casimer Bohn Oct 14. Rules for the protection of Railroad and Teambat Companies, Conductors and Steambat clubs, or other Lieter agents, in Siteling their accounts for money received from grassinger on Cars, Acamboats, or any other public Couveyance a ky Alex, Atransy & 30. A Lecture on the tale of the amon, its condition and danger; with a veen to arest the danger by Showing its reality, and invoking attention to the remedy before it is too late - by Thomas H. Benton -

HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION

TO THE

UNITED STATES,

EXHIBITING THE

NUMBER, SEX, AGE, OCCUPATION, AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH,

OF

PASSENGERS ARRIVING IN THE UNITED STATES

BY SEA FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM SEPTEMBER 30, 1819, TO

DECEMBER 31, 1855;

COMPILED ENTIRELY FROM OFFICIAL DATA:

WITH

AN INTRODUCTORY REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS AND EXTENT OF IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES PRIOR TO 1819.

AND AN APPENDIX CONTAINING THE

NATURALIZATION AND PASSENGER LAWS

OF THE UNITED STATES, AND EXTRACTS FROM THE LAWS OF THE SEVERAL STATES RELATIVE TO IMMIGRANTS, THE IMPORTATION OF PAUPERS, CONVICTS, LUNATICS, ETC.

BY WILLIAM J. BROMWELL,

REDFIELD,

34 BEERMAN STREET, NEW YORK,

1856.

Reand 31. May 1857, In Copy Highs ricad 11. 1. phio 57

REPORTS

OF

CASES ARGUED AND ADJUDGED

IN

THE SUPREME COURT

OF

THE UNITED STATES.

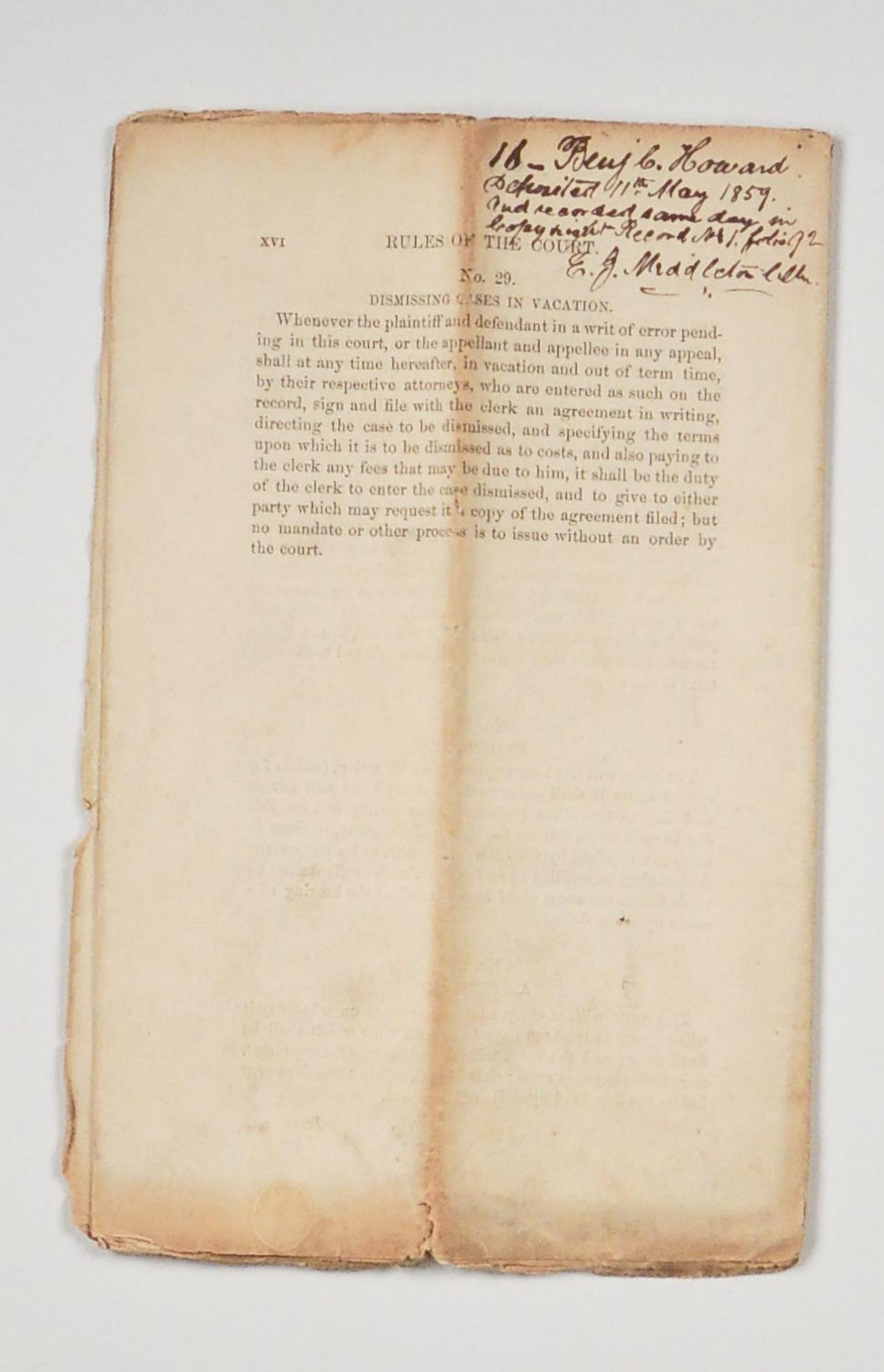
DECEMBER TERM, 1858.

BY BENJAMIN C. HOWARD,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND REPORTER OF THE DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME
COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. XXI.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
W. H. & O. H. MORRISON
LAW PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS.
1859.

Deposited 11th May 1859



WASHINOTON;

Of the

GENTLEMAN FROM HORA
A Farce, in Two Acts,

BY THEO. C. WILSON.

47 Editors are respectfully invited to Copy. 54

a Poera-

GOD SAVE OUR NOBLE UNION!

The act of organic of

OTHER POEMS FOR THE TIMES;

METROPOLITAN NOTES OF MEN AND THINGS IN WASHINGTON.

ANDA

REPLY TO CAARGES OF DISLOYALTY BY THE POTTER INVESTIGATING COM-

BY H. CLAY PREUSS,

author

AUTERS OF "PASSIONS AND SPELIAGE OF WARRINGTON GIVE."

[From the National Intelligencer.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

My name having appeared in a recent publication in the New York Tribune, accompanied with some very vague and indefinite charges of disloyalty, I deem it a duty to myself to respectfully submit the following statement to the public, however painful it may be to thus obtrude myself personally upon their attention:

For several years past it has been my earnest study to comprehend, as far as my humble capacity might enable me, the great leading principles of our national civilization and development. With this end in view, and occupying as I did a subordinate olerical position under my Government, I have studiously avoided contact with the popular agitations of the day-never during this period having intruded myself in the arena of politics until politics became submerged into nationality. Those who have known me best from my early life, whether personally or through my contributions to the public press, can testify that my devotion to the Union has been almost a religion. With the broad basic idea of national unity firmly fixed in my mind, I have never for one moment lost held of the great bond of our national brotherhood. I have deplored the errors, grieved at the defects, and felt proud of the virtues of all sections of my country. History taught me that the true secret of England's greatness was the grafting of the Norman flower upon the Anglo-Saxon stock; and I have long been convinced that the grand problem of American nationality can be successfully solved only by the blending of the solid granite temperament of the North with the more pliable, mercurial temperament of the South. I beheld with painful anxiety the antagonism between our great elemental interests of agriculture in the South, and commerce and manufactures in the North; but I hailed with joy the advent of the young giant of the West, whose rapid growth I foresaw would cause the North and South to fraternize against the Western interest, and thus restore a perfect balance and the old harmony of our fathers. Feeling in my inmost soul that God has formed us of "one flesh and one blood," and bound us with his "everlasting bonds of lake, gulf, and river," I believe that if all this glorious framework of external government were to fall into fragments to-day, and its Constitution and laws pass into dead parehment, yet the indestructible soul of this Union, buried deep in the popular heart, would soon find its resurrection day, when It would burst from its throbbing sepulchre, and reunite the elements of its old body in more perfect harmony, strength, and beauty!

Such is my faith in the Union. And as a man, while loving his family first and most dearly, has yet room enough in his heart for his friends, so an American citizen, while regarding the Union as the paramount whole, need never discound his affection for his native

The C. Miller.

September 6 Miller.

September 6 Miller.

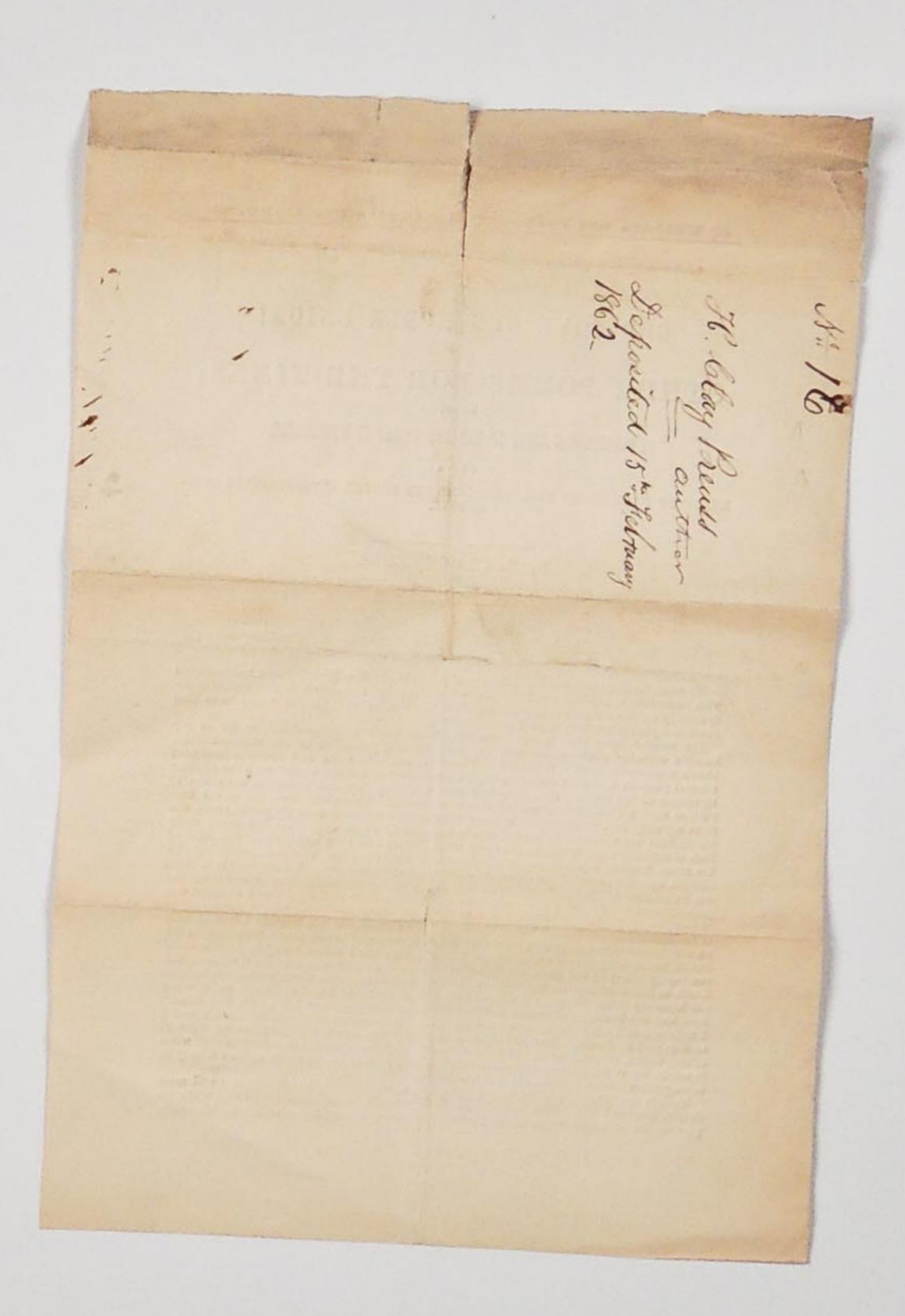
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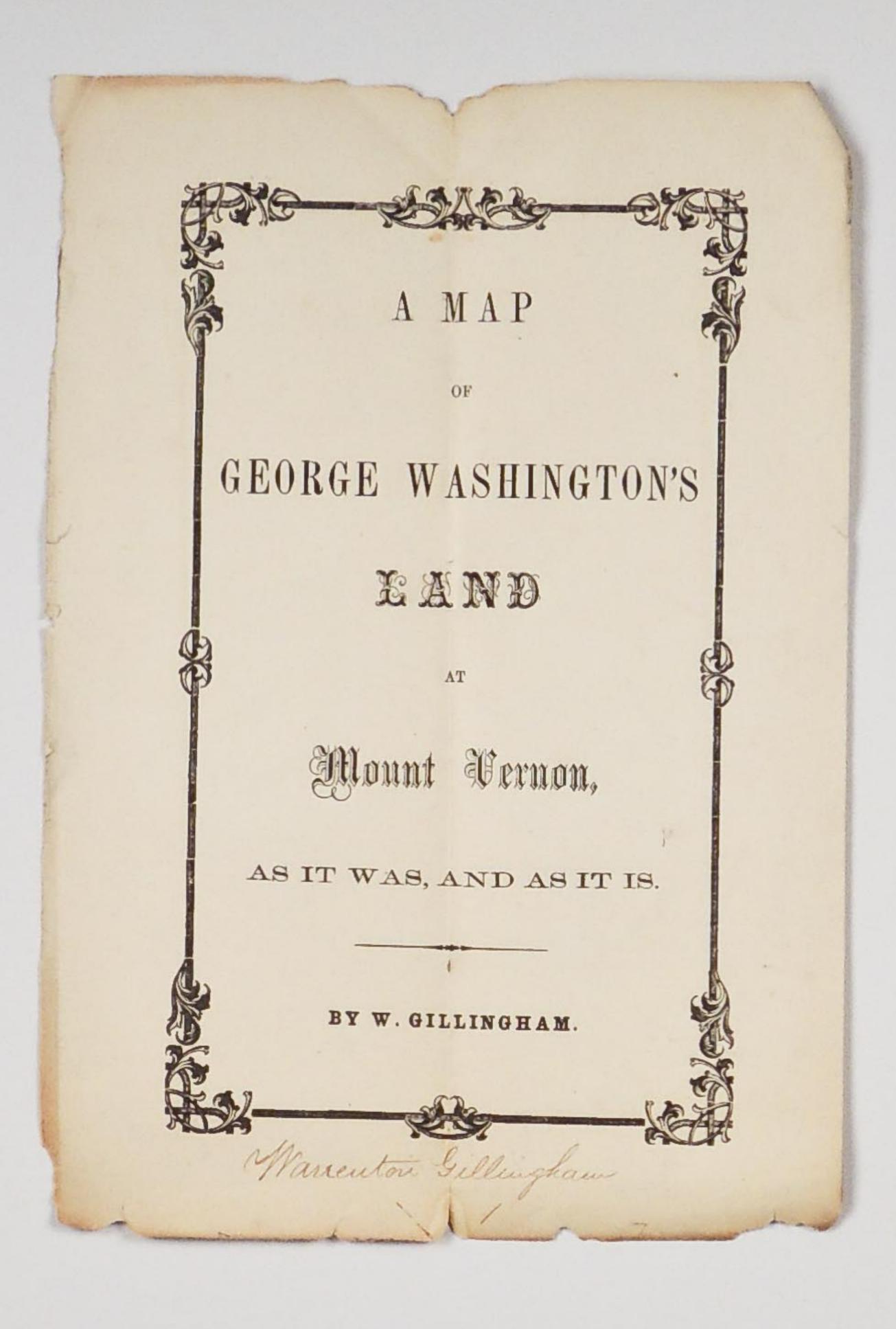
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September 7 C. Willer.

September 7 C. Willer.

September 7 C. Willer.





Filed 26 the September 1839 - and recorded
Same day in Copyright
Record Nº 1, folio 103. Warrenton Gillingham

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

THE SESSION

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

OF

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED, FOR THE USE OF CONGRESS, BY THE POSTMASTER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SECONDED MANY.

Bopernghled be child Blustoy Ry, 1859.

Deposited 15th December 1859 and recorded seems day in Copyright Record No. 18

CALENDAR FOR 1859.

1859.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Lumanay.	Thursday.	Bridge	Saturday.	Saturday. Friday. Thursday. Wednesday. Monday. Sunday.
JANUARY							-	1	July 1 2
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the state of the s	1	4		1				The same	THE LEGICIES

METROPOLITAN BOOKSTORE.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR STAMPING PAPER AND ENVELOPES WITH ADME, CREST, NAME, OR INITIALS.

WASHINGTON:

WHAT TO SEE,

AND

HOW TO SEE IT.

PHILP & SOLOMONS.

AGENTS FOR LAWRENCE'S CELEBRATED FOREIGN STATIONERY, "THE METROPOLITAN MILLS," &C., &C.,

332

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STS.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
1860.

Deposited 13th December 1859

Philp & Solomons Defortled 13th December 1859 and same day was Recorded in Copyright E. g. Middleton lelk the state sold for the

MANUAL

or rite

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.;

BEING A

DIGEST OF THE RULES OF THE HOUSE,

THE

JOINT RULES OF THE TWO HOUSES.

AND

OF SO MUCH OF JEFFERSON'S MANUAL AS UNDER THE EULES GOVERNS THE HOUSE; OF PRECEDENT OF ORDER AND USAGES OF THE HOUSE; TOGETHER WITH SUCH PORTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, LAWS OF CONGRESS, AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE HOUSE AS RELATE TO THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE,

AND THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF ITS MEMBERS.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

By

WASHINGTON: 1859,

SCENES IN THE SOUTH

AND OTHER

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES,

BY THE LATE

COL. JAMES R. CREECY.

WASHINGTON:
THOMAS MCGILL. PRINTER Publisher
Deposited 9th November 1859

in boyey right-becord E. g. Middleton led Ino M. Barclay

Soposited y November 1859 and recorded in Copyright Record de 1861.

MANUAL

OF

PUBLIC LIBRARIES,

INSTITUTIONS, AND SOCIETIES

IN THE

UNITED STATES,

AND

BRITISH PROVINCES OF NORTH AMERICA.

BY WILLIAM J. RHEES,

CHIEF CLERE OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSUSTRICTION.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.;
BOSTON:
ADAMS, SAMPSON & CO.

Deposited 8th November 1859

Nº42 Apm I Thees Deposited 8th November 1859 and recorded same day in Copyright Record 184. I folio 105_ 6. D. Middletoulell ACCOMPANIES TO THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF SOD A TITLE OF THE BUT

LIST

PUBLIC LIBRARIES,

INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES,

IN THE

UNITED STATES

AND

BRITISH PROVINCES OF NORTH AMERICA.

FROM

"MANUAL OF LIBRARIES," ETC., BY WILLIAM J. RHEES.

WASHINGTON.

Deposited 28th October 1859.

AN ACCOUNT

The Smithsonian Institution,

FOUNDER, BUILDING, OPERATIONS, ETC.,

PREPARED FROM THE

REPORTS OF PROF. HENRY TO THE REGENTS, AND OTHER AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

BY WILLIAM J. RHEES.

WASHINGTON:
THOMAS MODILL, PRINTER.
Deposited 28th October 1859.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1859.

BY WILLIAM J. BHEES,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the District of Columbia.

C. RHERMAN & SON, PRINTERS, Corner of Seventh and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia. Defected 28th October 1859 and came day was coorded in Copyright Recorded 1 folio 104.

E.J. Middleton OFFICERS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

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ROGER B. TANEY, Chancellor of the Institution.

JOSEPH HENRY, Secretary of the Institution.

SPENCER F. DAIRD, Assistant Secretary.
W. W. SEATON, Treasurer.
WILLIAM J. RHEES, Chief Clerk.
ALEXANDER D. BACHE,

JAMES A. PEARCE,

JOSEPH G. TOTTEN,

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JOHN B. FLOYD	Secretary of Way
ISAAO TOUCET	Samuelana of the War-
JOSEPH HOLT	Desired of the Navy.
JERFMIAIT S DEACE	POSITIONIET CHEMPEL
JEREMIAH & BLACK	Attorney General.
ROOER B. TANEY	Chief Justice of the United States.
W. D. BISHOP	Commissioner of Patents.
JAMES O. BEERET	Mayor of the City of Washington.

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WASHINGTON IRVING	New York
BENJAMIN SILLIMAN	Connect lend
PARKER CLEAVELAND	Malne
A. B. LONGSTREET	Missingers
JACOB THOMPSON	Secretary of the Tale

* Deceased.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1839, by William J. Binnes, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the District of Columbia.

Department of the Interior. February 11th 1859. In prosumnce of the provisions of the Act of Congress, of the 25th ult. (a certified copy of which is herewith enclosed for your information,) I have to request that you will issue to Mistress Henry IC Schoolaraft a certificate of copy right, for the term of fourteen years, from the 25th utt, in the book entitled "Historical and Statistical Information, Tribes of the United States." Very respectfully, Servant, Tothe Clark of the District Court of the United States for the Dist. of Chumbia. Dierentary

United State, of America. District of Columbia, Tomit: De it remembered, That on this Eleventh day of February, Anno Comini one thousand eight hundred and gifty nine, Mistry, Henry I. Schooleragt (through the Honorable daest Thompson, Sentary of the Interior,) deposited the title of a Brook in the mords following, tomis; Historical and Statistical Information, respecting the Kestery, Consition and Prospects of the Indian driles of the United States," In Junemaner of the ysravious of an act of longue, entitle an act for the oding of Mistry Henry I. Schooleragt, approved 25 January 1859. The exclusive oright being James, by the saw act of congrep, to the said Mietrop Huny I. Schooleragt, her heirs, assigns, and legal representatives, to republish the book intilled "Kestory, Statisties, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States, heretogoro psublished under order of congrep, and to make and publish any abridgement or compulation thereof for the term of Fourteen years from the 25 January 1859.

How: Jacob Thompson Defersited 11. February 1859- and recorded in Copyright Record No.1 folio 86.— Ed Middleton Ch 38

Willis K. Woodley NINQUIRY

As to the Power of Congress to Lay a Capitation or other Direct Tax upon the District of Columbia.

When the mind has been long accustomed to acquiesce in any opinion of religion, politics, or morals, it is difficult to arouse in it a sufficient attention for the just investigation of truth; and this apathy is sometimes observable in regard to questions of an every-day practical concern. Such is emphatically the case with the subject now proposed for consideration. And if we should meet upon the streets any half dozen of our wealthiest citizens, who have been in the habit of paying the largest amount of direct taxation, and should ask them if Congress has the general power to lay and collect a poll or capitation tax, or other direct tax, upon the people of the District, they would unhesitatingly reply in the affirmative—each giving a different answer, according to his peculiar feelings, prejudices, and prepossessions; and probably show, in his manner, a wonderful self-complacency, if not a feeling of contempt for the person who would propound such a question. We will, however, attempt to show that Congress has no such power, inless such tax be laid in proportion to its population as previously ascertained by a census, and at such times as a

like tax be imposed upon all the States of the Union.

This inquiry was suggested by an incidental remark of a citizen of Washington city respecting a tax that had been, or was about to be laid upon the people; and, producing an association of ideas with the power of Congress over the Territories, led to an examination of the Constitution of the United States. The result of this examination was a feeling of surprise that any doubt should ever have existed as to the want of such a power on the part of Congress, and of astonishment that the imposition should have been so long submitted to by the people without complaint. These facts can be explained only upon the hypothesis that as the cession of the territory designed as the seat of government of the United States was made by the States of Maryland and Virginia, over which they had exercised the usual powers of legislation, and had granted to the cities of Georgetown and Alexandria charters of incorporation with the power of imposing taxes for their own local purposes, Congress omitted to make the proper correction at the time of re-enacting the laws of these two States upon the portions of territory respectively ceded by them to the General Government, and that the people submitted to this taxation under the new system by the mere force of habit. The charters of those two cities may be valid as derived from the States of Maryland and Virginia; but this forms no part of the present inquiry.

Taxes may be classed in two divisions—direct and indirect. Direct taxes are such as are addressed directly to the head, and are hence denominated poll or capitation taxes, or a specific tax open your land, horse, or furniture; or ad valorem, as a certain per centum upon value. Indirect taxes are such as enter into the price of an article purchased—as a duty upon foreign goods. The first class leaves you no choice; the last leaves it to your discretion to pay or not, as you may choose, or not, to purchase the article of foreign growth or manufacture; but operates upon you without regard to your place of residence. It operates upon the consumer, whether he be a citizen of the United States or a subject of a foreign potentate, who may visit the country in which the duty is levied. Under this mode of indirect taxation the District of Columbia has been contributing to the support of the Government; now pays annually from three to five hundred thousand dollars, and will go on paying an increased amount in proportion to its increasing population.

That the framers of the Constitution never intended that the District of Columbia should be subject to direct taxation, or if so subject, should only be

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accorded in Copyright Assembly 1859, and same day was

oever, over such district, (not exceeding ten miles square,) as may by ceson of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of lovernment of the United States;" to which is added the power "to make all iws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the fore-

joing powers."

It is universally conceded, that the action of Congress is confined exclusively to the exercise of the powers expressly granted, and to such incidental powers as are necessary and proper for their execution; and one of the amendments to the Constitution declares that, "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, and not prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." It is also a well established principle of construction, that in providing for "the common defence and general welfare of the United States," Congress can pass no law, as necessary and proper for carrying into execution any one of them, which is prohibited. It has also been recently decided by the Supreme Court, that all territory acquired by Congress becomes ipso facto the property of the United

States, and subject to the Constitution.

Now, the "exclusive legislation" which is granted to Congress over the District of Columbia being one of the enumerated powers to be exercised for the general welfare, it stands upon the same platform with all the other granted powers, and is to be construed by the same principles. And to ascertain whether Congress has the power to lay and collect a capitation or other direct tax, it is only necessary to ask the question, "Is it necessary and proper for Congress to lay and collect such taxes upon the District, to enable it to execute exclusive legislation over it?" Even admitting that such a resort would otherwise be a proper measure, still Congress cannot exercise it in the face of the prohibition which, with others, immediately follows the enumeration of its powers, viz: "No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census, or enumeration, hereinbefore directed to be taken." (See 3d clause, 2d section, 1st article of the Constitution, directing the taking of a census for the purpose of apportioning representation and direct taxation.) If, then, Congress has the power of taxing the District at all, it is derived from the general power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, and is subject to the same limitations. And it derives this power by virtue of its indirect representation through that of the States making the cession.

But "exclusive legislation" does not mean absolute, arbitrary legislation; but simply, that neither the States making the cession of territory for the seat of the General Government, nor any other power whatever, except Congress, shall exercise legislation over it; and if Congress is not restricted in the exercise of this power by the provisions and prohibitions of the Constitution, then is its government over the District one of unmitigated despotism. It may as well "suspend the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus," "pass bills of attainder and ex post facto laws," "abridge the free exercise of religion," "abolish the trial by jury," and, in a word, disregard all the prohibitions named, as to lay a capitation or other direct tax, unless under the condition prescribed. To derive the right of taxing the District from the power of exclusive legislation would be to make Congress an independent government over it, with an arbitrary power, both of taxation and legislation, restrained, it may be for a while, by prudential considerations, but which in the end would reach a system of exaction and tyranny. And is this the feature in the government of Congress over the District, which marks and defines its anomalous character ?- that of an unlimited despotism, created by the freest, because the most limited Government in the world, and by a people the most watchful and jealous of every encroachment upon their civil and religious freedom. But this is not a just or true picture of the case. The condition of the people of this District is an anomaly in our system of government, because they are deprived of the right of representation, and yet subjected to the general legislation of a body which they have no voice in electing, and over whose action they can exercise no control. When, therefore, the necessity arose for giving to Congress exclusive legislation over the District, and for taking from it the right of representation for the purpose of better providing for the general welfare of the United States, in regard to the seat of their Government, the framers of the Constitution would, as a matter of justice, have made some compensation for this deprivation, by an exemption from direct taxation, and have afforded the people and property the same safeguards as those by which the States themselves were protected; and hence the limitations in the Constitution, and especially the restrictions upon the power of taxation, viz: "That all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States," and that "no capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in the proportion of the census," &c. Just as well may it be contended that Congress has the power, under the exercise of its exclusive legislation, to impose a heavier duty upon foreign goods imported in the District than is imposed upon the people of New York or any other State, as to contend that it has the power to lay a capitation or other direct tax upon them without, at the same time, imposing a similar tax upon the States.

Here the argument naturally closes, and may be reduced to the form of a

simple syllogism, thus:

The District of Columbia having been acquired by cession from the States of Maryland and Virginia, and becoming thereby subject to the Constitution of the United States, Congress can pass no law, in the exercise of its exclusive legislation over it, which is prohibited by the Constitution.

But the Constitution does prohibit the laying of any capitation or other di-

rect tax, unless in proportion to the census, &c.

Therefore, Congress cannot impose a capitation or other direct tax upon

the District of Columbia, unless in proportion to the census, &c.

But there are certain fallacies resorted to by the advocates of the power to lay direct taxes upon the District, not withstanding the prohibitions of the Constitution, which contain just plausibility enough to impose upon a large portion of the tax-payers. The most important of these will now be separately examined, although they are all resolvable into one.

Fallacy 1. It is contended that the Supreme Court has decided this question in the case of Loughborough vs. Blake, 5 Wheat. 317, viz: "The power of Congress to exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, within the

District of Columbia, includes the power of taxing it."

It is hard to determine exactly what this decision really does mean. But the only reasonable interpretation is, that Congress, by virtue of its exclusive legislation, has the power of taxing the District, just as it has of taxing the States, and to the same extent, under its power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States;" for in the very same case in which this decision was made, the court declared that "the power to lay and collect taxes, &c., was co-extensive with the territory of the United States." In this construction all will agree. But to contend that Congress, under this general power of exclusive legislation, may disregard the limitations and prohibitions in the Constitution, and tax the District at pleasure, is not only to nullify these limitations and prohibitions, but to give to Congress an arbitrary power of taxation which belongs only to a despotic government; for it is the mode and extent of the power of taxation, which chiefly defines the character of any government. A despotic government has the power to tax in an arbitrary manner, and to the extent of the despot's will; but a limited or constitutional government can tax only in the mode and to the extent prescribed. The British government, for instance, which is a limited monarchy, is restricted in

tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census," &c.

The court cannot be understood as expressing the idea that Congress, by virtue of its exclusive legislation, acquired the character of an independent government, separate and distinct from that of the Government of the United States, to execute the powers granted by the Constitution; or, in other words, that the power of arbitrary taxation over the District was an incident of the power of "exclusive legislation," for that would be to invest Congress with entire sovereignty over it and make it a government of unlimited powers. The States themselves had no power to create such a government; nor can it be supposed that the States of Maryland and Virginia would have made the cession if they had not seen, from the terms of the Constitution before them, that the citizens of the ceded territory were protected in the full enjoyment of their social rights by the same means which secured their own protection. Nor can the court have intended that under the general power of exercising exclusive legislation, Congress derived the power of taxation as an incident to it; for the only incident to one of the general powers, is that of passing such laws as may be necessary and proper for carrying it into execution.

Fallacy 2. It is contended that Congress does not lay capitation and other direct taxes upon the District, but that the people themselves impose these taxes through their corporate authorities. This is a mere begging of the question, for if Congress has not the power to lay direct taxes, unless under the condition attached, it cannot convey or grant such a power to the corporation of Washington; and to say that the people can organize a body with the power of taxation, is to take from Congress its power of exclusive legislation.

Fallacy 3. It is contended that the prohibition in the Constitution, that "no capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census," &c., refers only to the States; and that Congress, in the exercise of its exclusive legislation over the District, has the power of taxing the people for their local purposes, through an act of incorporation, in the same way that a State legislature may grant a charter of incorporation to one of its cities or towns, with the power of taxing its citizens for their local purposes.

This is simply Fallacy 1, under a different form; but this change of form gives to it the appearance of a distinct proposition. It arises from confounding the powers of the federal Government with those of a State legislature; and the condition of Washington city, with that of a city in one of the States. But no two things can be more unlike; they present contrasts rather than comparisons. It has been shown that the State legislatures derived from the people the exercise of the entire sovereignty of the State, except so much as they retained or reserved to themselves. Congress, on the other hand, derived the portion which they possess from the State legislatures. But the State legislatures did not possess an absolute or arbitrary power of taxation. This power was limited by the right of representation reserved by the people; and in making a transfer of power to the federal Government, they restricted that of taxation by further limitations and prohibitions.

Keeping then in view this great principle of representation and taxation, *and the fact that the State legislatures had the power of taxation only through the right of representation, and could not grant greater power to the General Government, we shall find an additional explanation of the decision of the Supreme Court, viz: That in the exercise of "exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever," Congress has the power of taxing the District of Columbia under its general power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises," by virtue of the indirect representation it has through the States

making the cession, in the same manner and to the same extent that it can lay and collect taxes, &c., upon the States. The power of Congress over the subject of taxation is, however, whelly different from that of the States. That of the former is limited by uniformity in regard to indirect taxation, and by the proportion of population as ascertained by the census, in regard to capitation and other direct taxation; whilst that of the latter-the States-is restricted only by representation. The legislature of a State has the power to pass local laws, and to impose local taxation upon any portion of her citizens who are represented in the legislature, and consequently may delegate this power to the local authorities; but Congress has no such power. It is itself the mere agent of the States, to exercise municipal legislation for the local wants of the District of Columbia as the seat of the General Government. It is, in fact, the corporate body appointed by the States to legislate exclusively for the District, and is restrained in the exercise of this power by the terms of its charter-the Constitution. And to contend that it can exercise greater powers than its creators possessed, either directly or by means of a sub-agent

or sub-corporation, is simply an absurdity. Again: As there is no analogy between the powers of Congress and those of a State legislature in regard to the right of incorporating a city or town, with the power of local taxation for local purposes, so there is none in the actual condition of a city in a State, and that of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia. The city of New York, for instance, like most other cities and towns, has become one in consequence of its natural advantages as a place of commerce, merchandise and manufactures. It owes its existence and growth to its location and its adaptation for the prosecution of the various objects of trade. Every person who becomes an inhabitant, does so on account of the advantages it affords him for carrying on his peculiar business; and even the patronage and necessities of this Government seek New York, and not New York this Government. It exists and prospers independently of the existence of this Government, or that of the State of New York itself; and if the customhouse, post office, &c., were removed from its limits to-day, they would be restored to it again to-morrow. On the other hand, Washington city has no advantages of the same kind, nor can they be forced upon it. It is totally unfit for the purposes of commerce, &c. Its location was selected on account of its retired position, for the single purpose of making it the seat of government, and the existence and growth of Washington city are only incidents, consequences of that selection. The Government has drawn together here its thousands of employees, who are to be housed, fed and clothed; and every person who comes here, does so-directly or indirectly-to supply the wants and requirements of the Government. Remove the seat of government from the District, and Washington city would at once either relapse by the process of its own gravitation into the bosom of Maryland, or become a desolate waste, and a pile of magnificent ruins. This city is the feeble, dependent ward of the Government, and needs its festering care and protection. A single freak of popular humor might reduce to poverty many who are now enjoying the comforts and luxuries of a factitious wealth. Nor does the contrast end here. The people of the city of New York enjoy a portion of the sovereignty of the State. They are fully represented in its legislature; and their voice is heard in regulating the terms of their charter. Possessing peculiar local advantages which attract population from every quarter of the globe, they need local laws suited to their peculiar wants-suited only to themselves, as congregated together, and separated from the residue of the State-such, too, as the legislature might itself have passed. On the other hand, the people of this District possess not a particle of sovereignty: they are divested of all political power; are subjected to the exclusive legislation of a power foreign to them; have no voice in the passage of a single law, and are protected only

by an indirect representation through the States. It is this imaginary, indirect representation, which gives authority to tax the District at all, under the general power to levy and collect taxes; that is, to levy and collect taxes, duties, &c., upon the District of Columbia, when the same taxes, duties, &c.,

are imposed upon the States.

There are other objections made to the views here presented-involving no principle whatever, but addressed to the policy of agitating the subject. It is said, in this way, that if it be shown that Congress has not the power of taxing the District, unless in accordance with the Constitution, it would disturb many of the titles under which property is held in the city, from sales made for non-payment of taxes. This may be so; but partial evil is a necessary result always attending a transition from a state of society founded upon error, to one founded upon truth. "There is no remission of sin but by the shedding of blood," and no great moral good has ever been achieved without great labor, or great individual sacrifice.

It is also said that the exposure of the fact, that the value of property here is in a great measure factitious, as being dependent upon the continuance of the seat of government in the District, is impolitic, and calculated seriously to affect the temporary value of this property. But this objection arises from misapprehension, from a want of confidence in the intelligence, honesty and justice of the States, and from want of faith in the goodness, power and eter-

nity of God himself.

"To be forewarned is to be forearmed;" and "error ceases to be dangerous when reason is left free to combat it." It is by hiding the truth-by concealing the danger, that we ofttimes subject ourselves to the most appalling defeats, and the most overwhelming disappointments. By thrusting its head and eyes into a heap of sand, the ostrich does not prevent its capture by the pursuing huntsman. On the contrary, the agitation of this question before the people will bring about the best protection the case admits of; so far from distrusting the people, they present the surest defence to the rights of the District; and let them once understand that the value of property here, and that the wealth which has been drawn here by the wants of the Government, depend upon the continuance of this place as the seat of government of the United States, and it will become an additional inducement for the preservation of the Union, and the permanence of the present seat of government, or for a full compensation for private losses that may be sustained in consequence of its removal. But above all, do those who urge or feel this objection show their want of faith in God. They forget that the Revolution which our fathers achieved, and the form of government which they established, introduced a new era in the life of humanity. They forget that this was the first occasion when the infant man cut himself loose from the leading-strings of the nursery, planted himself upon his feet, and assumed his erect posture before the face of Heaven; and that if, in his rapid growth and progress, Young America is a little rampant in sowing his wild oats, he is sure to reach the age of discretion, maturity and wisdom; and just as sure will be the permanence of this Union and the Government which represents it. Time and space have both been annihilated by the applications of steam and lightning, and the spot which may be occupied by the seat of government has become a matter of little moment, whilst the peculiar fitness of its present location, near the ocean which connects us with the great nations of the East, will secure its continuance. There are, besides, too many monuments here collected together, ever reminding us of the Father of his Country and of his illustrious compeers, who inaugurated this epoch, for a random thought or wish to arise about its removal, and the consequent neglect and decay of these hallowed and venerated memorials, The present seat of the General Government may, therefore, be regarded almost as permanent and durable as the hills by which it is surrounded. JULY 25th, 1859.

A CITIZEN OF D. C.

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27

WM. D. S. ALEXANDER.

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1859.

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SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,

DECEMBER TERM, 1858.

Stephen V. R. Ableman, Plaintiff in Error,

TERSUS

Sherman M. Booth;

AND

The United States, Plaintiff in Error,

VERSUS

Sherman M. Booth.

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VERSUS

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WASHINGTON:
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TRIAL OF PETER CORRIE,

INDICTED,

TOGETHER WITH MARION CROPPS,

DEFORE

THE HON. JOHN H. PRICE, JUDGE OF THE SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT COURT OF MARYLAND,

FOR THE MURDER OF

ROBERT M. RIGDON,

POLICE OFFICER,

IN HIS HOUSE, IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, ON THE EVENING OF FRIDAY, THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER, 1858.

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BY WM. BLAIR LORD AND JAMES O. CLEPHANE,
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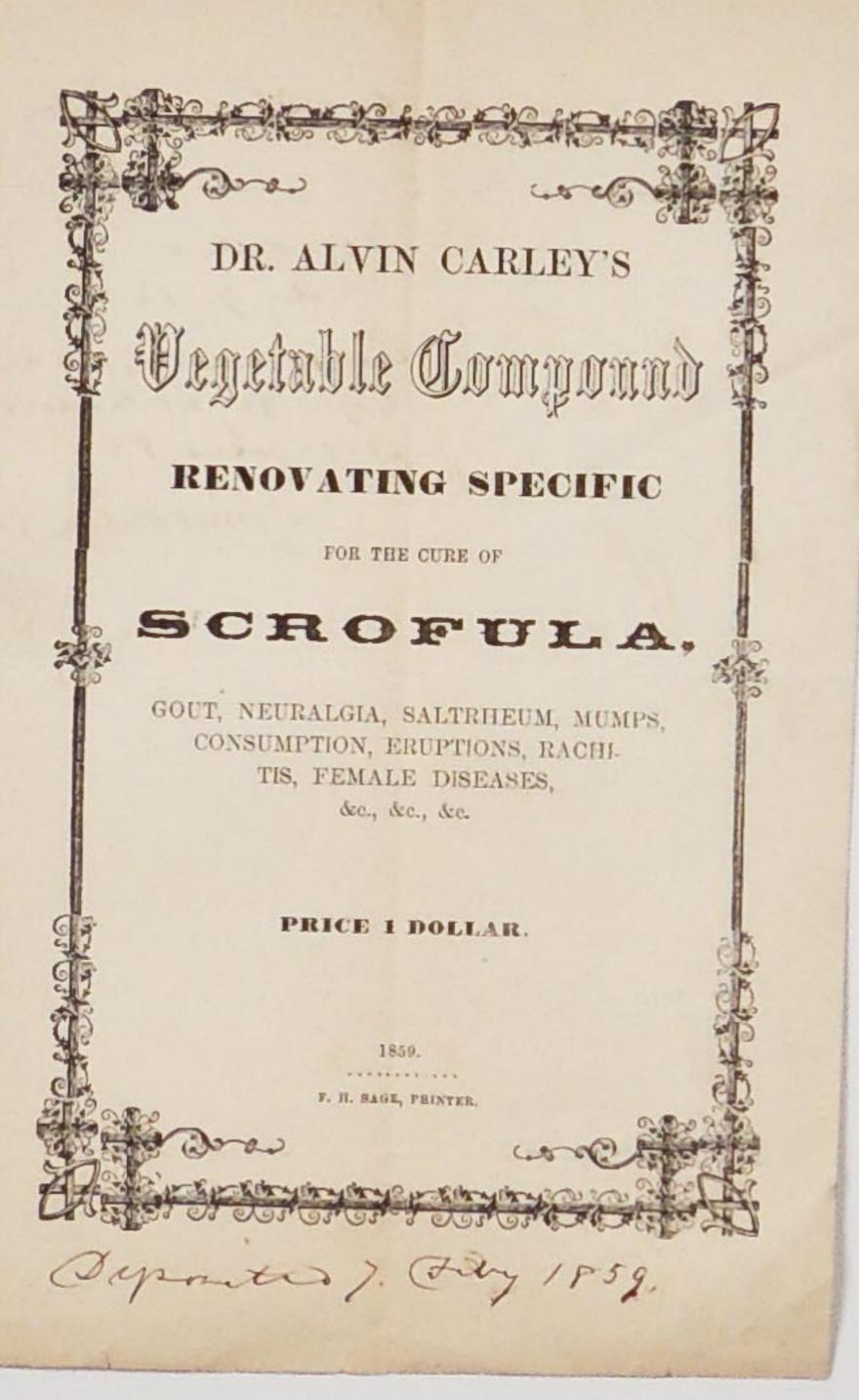
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ON THE

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BY LOUIS MACKALL, M. D.

PRINTED BY HENRY POLKINHORN.

1859.

Filed 31. February 1859

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A ROMANCE OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

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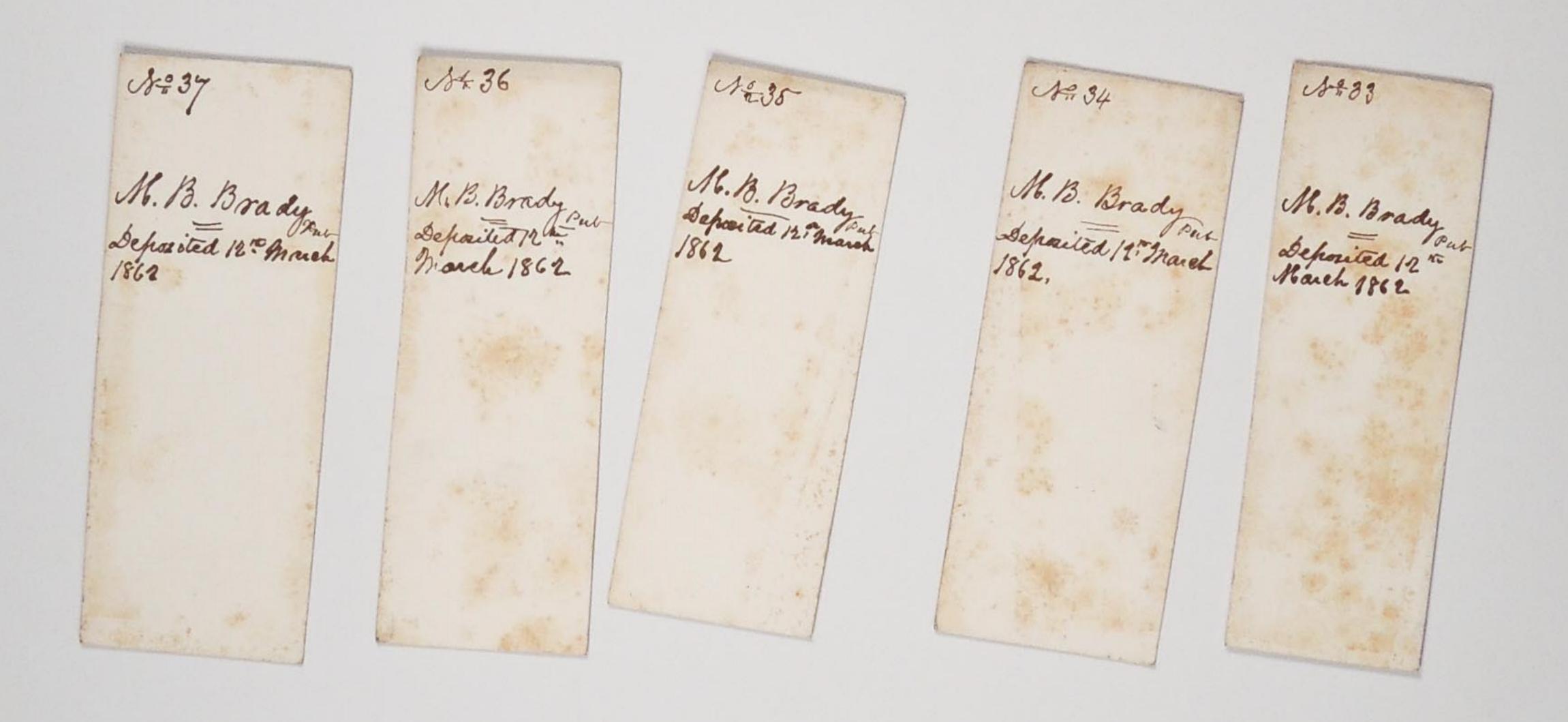
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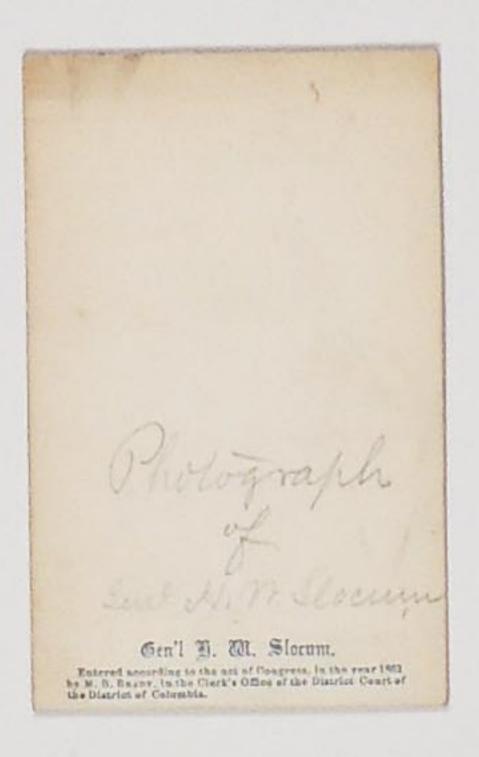
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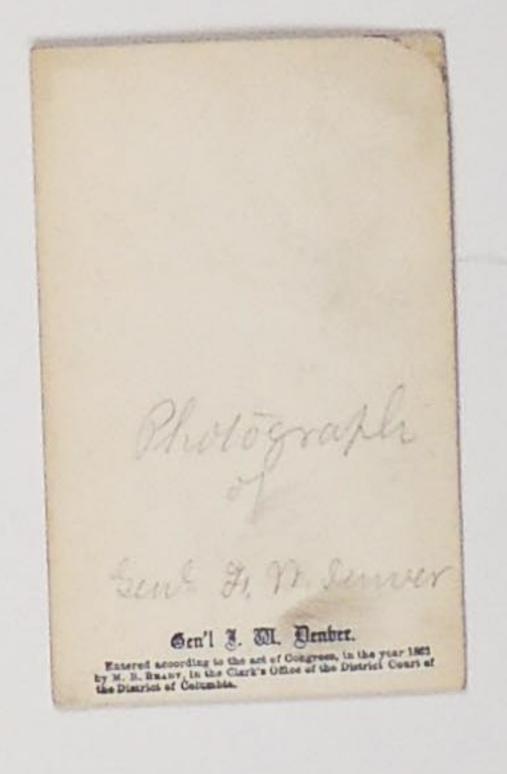
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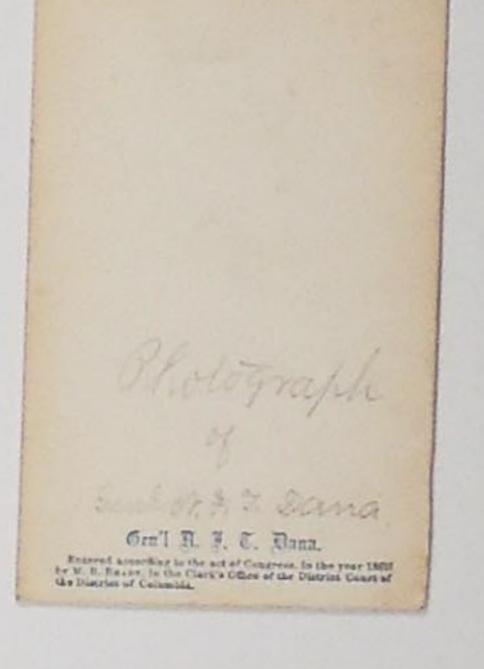
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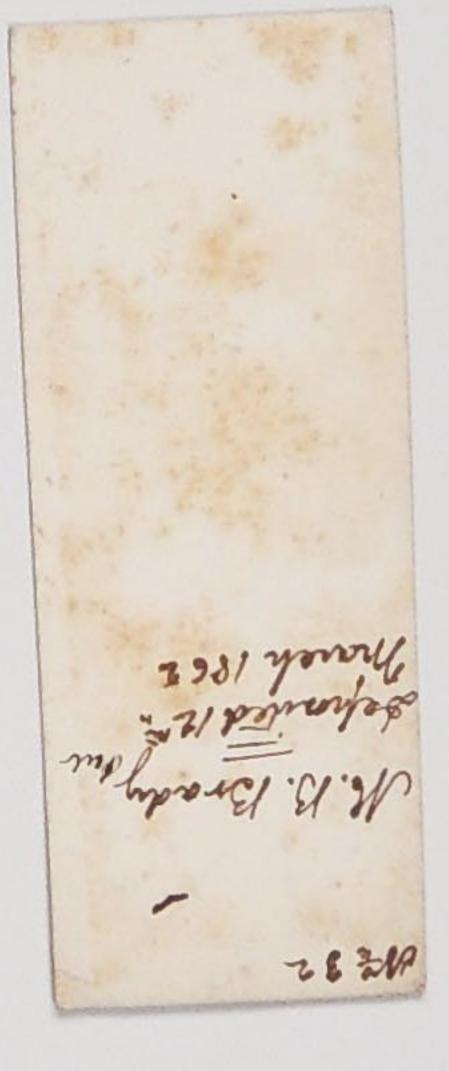
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Gen'l Joseph Booker.

Putpred according to the act of Congress. In the year 1853 by W. S. he are, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

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Deposited 12 mar
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1862,

Westington

States



ROSTER,

Adopted to the use of

ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANT BY

BERVICE,

BY

HARRY LORAINE.

PUBLISHED BY HUDSON TAYLOR, 334 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Nº 17 Harry Loraine 4 Bery " F. Herench Mrop, Defunded Fiely 17"/862



THE ROLL CALL

Of Co. B, of the 92d N. Y. V.

Written by Dr. Suthernlash, a "Live Yankee" of the 22d N. Y. S. V., who was taken prisoner at "Fair Oaks" and confined with many more in "Dixie's sunny Land" during the Summer and part of the Autumn of 1862. Written while in camp at Soffolk, Va]

Am -"The stone that keeps rolling," de.

Come gentlemen, officers, come soldiers and all, Come, list for one moment while I sing the roll call; Here is many a fine company as you are aware, But none with old Company B can compare.

Chonus—So arouse, Company B, and into line fall,
For the drum is now beating the morning roll call,
The day is fast dawning and ne'er let it be said,
That the sun ever caught a brave soldier in bed.

You left without furlough last night in sweet dreams, And called on your sweethearts and wives quite unseen, You caressed your dear children and embraced your fond wife, Then sit down to supper so cozy and nice.

Chorus-So arouse, Company B, &c.

But all your fond dreams in disappointment soon ends, For the tap of the drum ends the bliss with your friends, And before the happy soldier has tasted his tea, He's called back to camp by the "morning reveille."

Chonus-So arcuse, Company B, &c.

He leaps from his tent while yet half asleep.
And runs for the quarters where his company meets,
Where the Orderly calls each name loud and clear,
When the present cries absent, and the absent cries Here!

CHOKUS-So arouse, Company B, &c.

He then to his quarters immediately goes, And dons his bright uniform as every one knows; His boots get a polish that very much aid To his noble appearance while out on parade.

Cuonus-So arouse, Company B, &c.

We have a gallant Captain who is brave and true, He'll lead us on to victory 'till this war is through; We come to see it ended —for that, pledged our lives, And soon it shall be ended without compromise.

Choucs-So arouse, Company B, &c.

Who would not be a soldier and rise before dawn, And join this mighty army as it marches along; We have done our last retreating, now it's "forward all!" Right face! and break ranks!! so ends the roll call,

CHORUS-So arouse, Company B, &c.

PRICE—Single copy, 10 cents, or 12 copies for \$1.00; 6 cents by the hundred; which any person can obtain, free of postage, by calling on, or addressing G. H. Sutherland of the 92d N. Y. S. V., Company B, in camp at Newbern, N. C.; or of my son, F. G. Sutherland, Hermon, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by G. H. Sutherland, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

S. H. Sutherland Southor 8 deporte o 5 May 1563.

EAMP WINFIELD SEDTT, YORKTOWN, VA.

Entered according to act of Congress, by Oandxen & Ginson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia.

PRIMARY GRAMMAR

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY SIMON KERL, A.M.





Surrou Kerl

Court of
Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 180.

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miled 6 August 1862

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1862.

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OF THE ORIGINAL

District of Columbia

AND ENVIRONS:

Thowing the Fortifications around the

CITY OF WASHINGION.

By E. G. Arnold C. E.

Published by G. Woolworth Colton, 18 Beekman St. New York.

1862.

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CASES ARGUED AND DETERMINED

THE SUPREME COURT

THE UNITED STATES,

DECEMBER TERM, 1861.

By J. S. BLACK, LL. D.

VOL. I.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
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LAW PUBLISHEDS AND BOOKSELLERS,
1862.

Nº18%. J. S. Black Filed 19 : August 1862 OF THE

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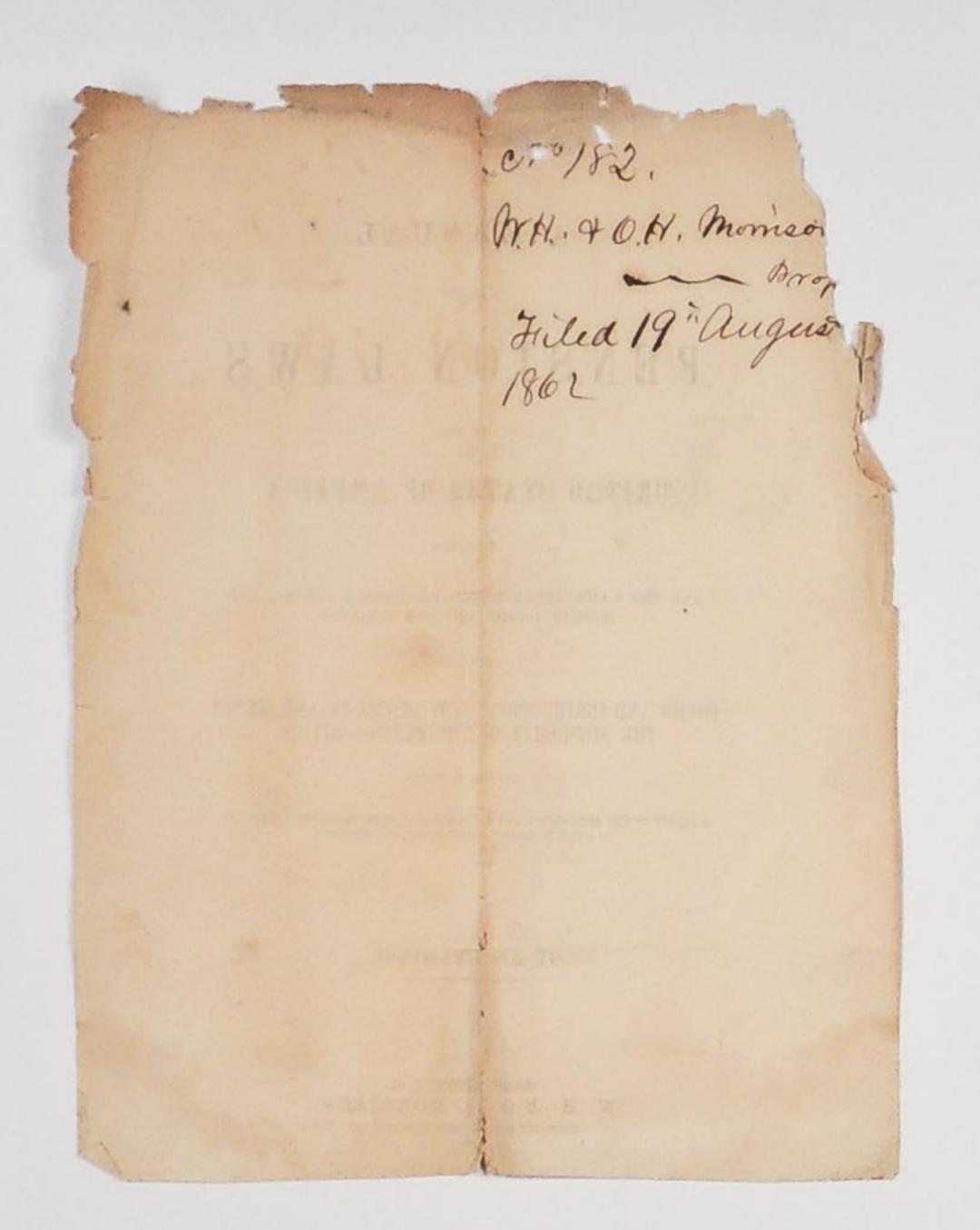
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AN

ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY SIMON KERL, A. M.

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ON THE OPEAN

AMERICAN REBELLION

TRI-PARTY WAR

1861 and 1862.

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WASHINGTON: L. TOWERS & CO., PRINTERS, 1862.

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THE MEDIATOR

SETWINS THE

NORTH AND SOUTH:

OR THE

SEVEN POINTERS OF THE NORTH STAR.

THOUGHTS OF AN AMERICAN

IN THE

WILDERNESS.

WASHINGTON: 1862. Sustains Vogelsong Deposited 20" deptember 1862

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1862.

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RIGHTS OF MAN,

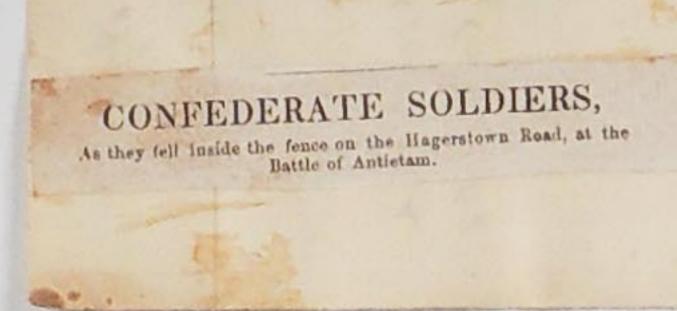
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GEORGE B SIMPSON.

There is a divinity within the human soul that moves Man onward to noble deeds; it inspires with hope, and bids him live.

WASHINGTON:
PRINTED BY R. WATERS.
1862.

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DEAD CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS,

As they fell, on the west bank, near the Bridge, on the left

wing of our Army, at the Battle of Antictam.

KILLED at the BATTLE of ANTIETAM.

DITCH ON RIGHT WING,
Where a large number of Rebels were killed at the Battle of

ANTIETAM BRIDGE,
On Sharpsburgh and Boonsboro' Turnpike.

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2. Oct. 1862.

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GATERED TUGETEER FOR BURIAL,

BRIDGE OVER THE ANTIETAM,
On the left wing, which was carried by Burnside's Corps, after
a severe struggle.

Both killed at the Battle of Antictam.

10202. 1.200. No 201. A-199. Alex Eariner 1198. Alex Eavouer Alex Lawner. Alex Gardner Alex Garoner Prop profo! profo Lepositedo ? 7. Oct 1862. part parp: Exposited Deposited 7. act. 1862, 7. act. 1862, dyrosited deposited 7. cor. 1862, 1. cet 1862.

Scene at Antietam Bridge, 22d Sept, 1862. A CONTRASTI FEDERAL BURIED, REBEL UNBURIED.

Where they fell at the Battle of Antietam. VIEW IN THE FIELD On the west side of the Hagerstown Road, after the Battle of CONFEDERATE SOLDIER,
Who, after being wounded, had dragged blinself to a little ravine on the hill-side, where he died. CROUP OF INIEN BRIGADE. As they lay on Battle-field of Antictam, 19th Sept., 1862

Mesen Gardiner
Filed 11: October

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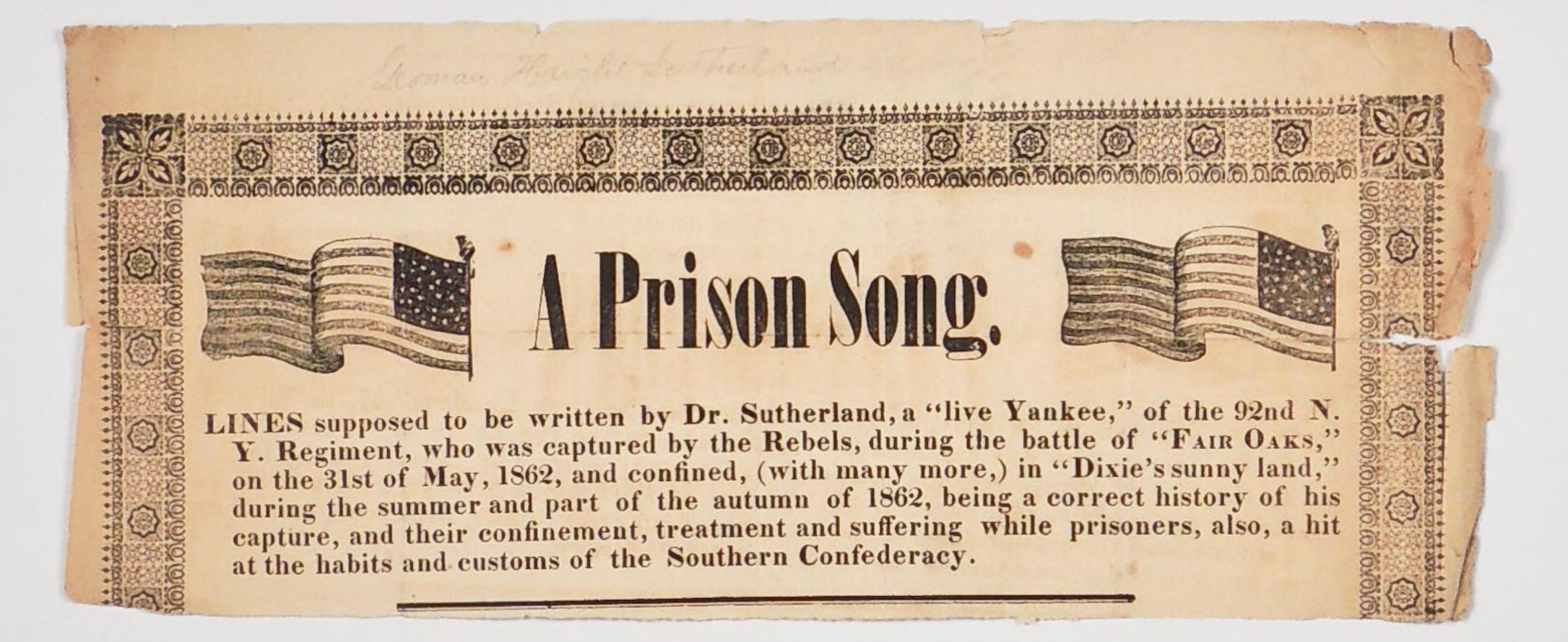
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the standards of the federal





Serman H. Sutherland Deposited 11th October 1862

Brok

ESSAY

ON

CATHOLICISM

LIBERALISM AND SOCIALISM

CONSIDERED IN THEIR FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.

BY

DON JUAN DONOSO CORTES

HARQUIS OF VALDEGAMAS.

FROM THE ORIGINAL SPANISH.

TO WHICH IS PASPIXED

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND WORKS OF THE AUTHOR

FROM THE ITALIAN OF G. E. DE CASTAO.

TRANSLATED BY

MADELEINE VINTON GODDARD.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. 1862.

Madeline Vinton Goddard auster Deposited 25th October 1882

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OR.

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BY

ALBERT CASSEDY.

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Nº 209. Albert bassedy authors Beprieter Deposited 6 Vovember 1862.

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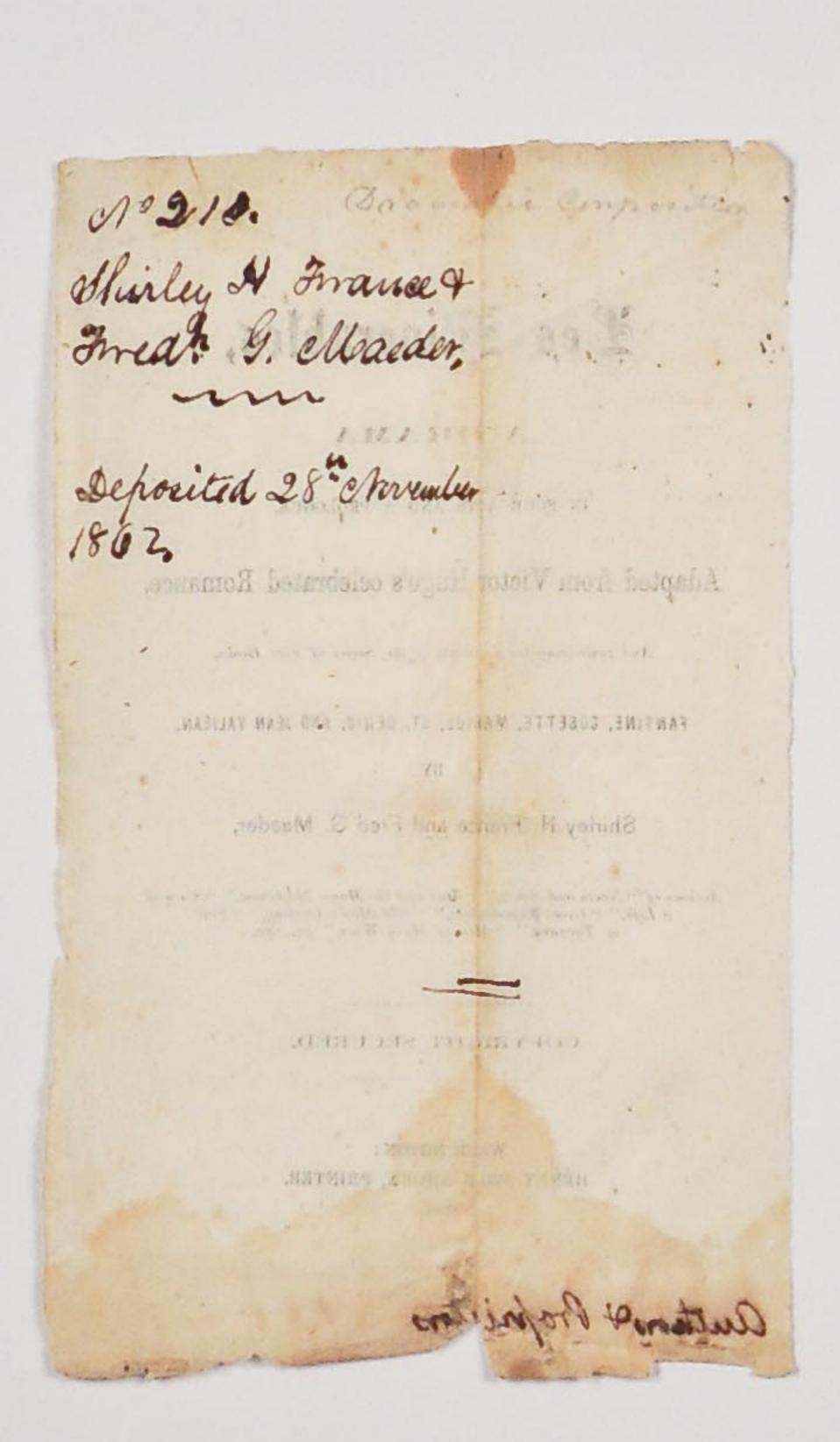
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Anthors of " North and South," " Max and the Magic Mashroom," "Story of a Life," " Great Proportions," " Old Man's Darling," " Fall of Tyronag," " Man of Many Wors," &c., &c.

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with a the

ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY SIMON KERL, A.M.



NEW YORK:
BLAKEMAN & MASON,
No. 21, MURRAY STREET.
1863.

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Nº 213. Fred! G. Maeder Filed 27 Dec 1862, AMARG DIMEO DIMES A In three acts. SUGGESTED & Y VICTOR HUGO'S " SBIBBBBBBBB" AND TO THE TO LUNCATED AND PARTIES. THE SET CHEST OF THE WAY . "THE which the state of COPYRUGHT SECURED.

JUNE 8, 1858.

Mr. Sebastian, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported the following bill; which was read and passed to a second reading.

Mistress
For the relief of Henry R. Schoolcraft.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, required to cause a patent to issue securing to Henry R. Schoolcraft, to be heirs, assigns, and legal representatives, the exclusive right to republish the book entitled "History, Statistics, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States," heretofore published under order of Congress, and to make and publish any abridgment or compilation thereof for the term of fourteen years from the passage of this act; and he is further required to transfer and deliver to said Schoolcraft all the plates, the property of the United States, printing, and used in the illustration of said book: Provided, That the same be accepted in full satisfaction of all manner of claim for

15 compensation for work, time, or money expended in the col-

16 lection of materials for said book by Schoolcraft.

Approved 25 Fannary 1859.

of the

958 Jour 8 - Read and passed to a sec

For the relief of Henry

ONGRESS, S. 443 Session. A RIT

Department of State.
Washington.
Washington.
Thebruary 5th 1859.

I do hereby, certify that the above
is a true and accurate Copy of the origmal on file in this Department.

Chief Clerke.

Thos Hutepinson & Bro

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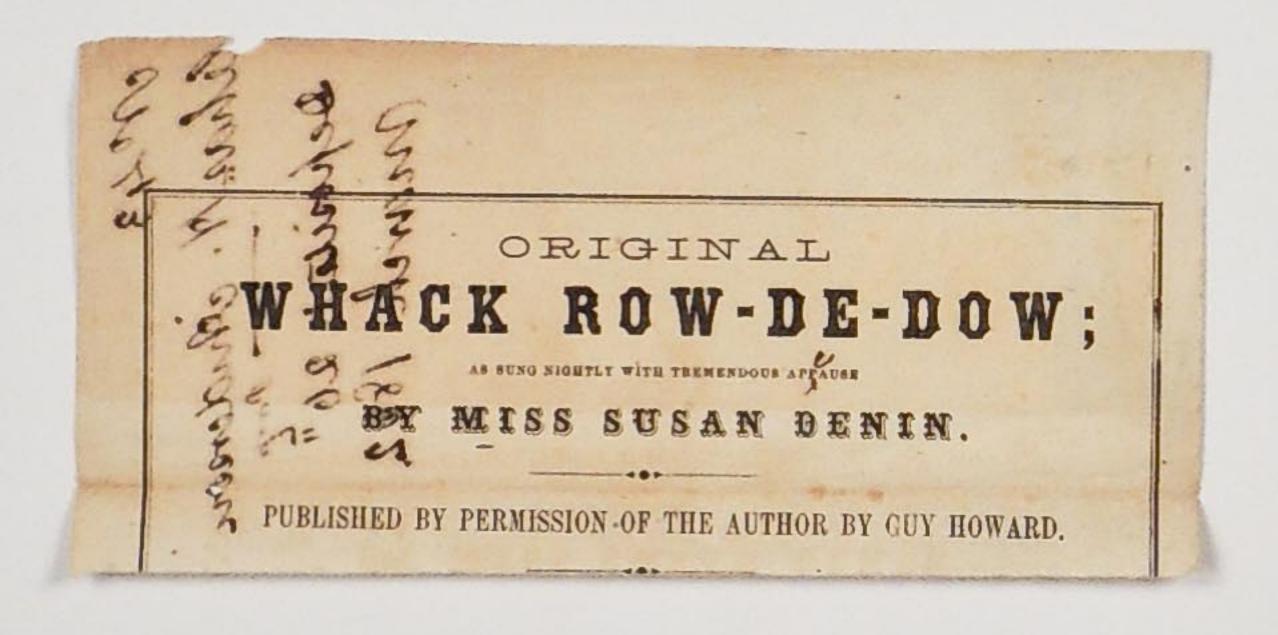
Carlton Hughes

author

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R. M. Addis

Suporited 19? Feely 18th





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COMPILED BY THOMAS HUTCHINSON.

1862.

PRICE, TWO DOLLARS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.:
THOMAS HUTCHINSON, PUBLISHER,
492 SEVENTH STREET WEST.

NEW YORK!



PREFACE.

In presenting this edition of the Washington and Georgetown Directory, the publisher would desire to tender his grateful acknowledgments for the courtesies extended to his agents in collecting the necessary information for the book, as well as for the material aid which has been afforded by the business men; and earnestly hopes that this volume will meet with their expectations and approval, and prove a reliable index to the greatly increased business interests of the Federal Capital.

As will be noticed by reference to the body of the work, the increase in names over the last edition is about 2,000. Every effort has been made to have the whole work correct and reliable, even in detail. However, that degree of perfection that would insure entire accuracy is not claimed by the publisher, and he trusts that whatever inaccuracies may be found will be overlooked, as it is impossible to have works of such a character entirely free from omissions or errors.

In concluding this short note of acknowledgment to the patrons of the work, the publisher desires to express the sincere hope that, ere the publication of the next volume, the present unhappy dissensions which now distract and disturb our once happy country, shall be permanently settled upon a true and firm basis.

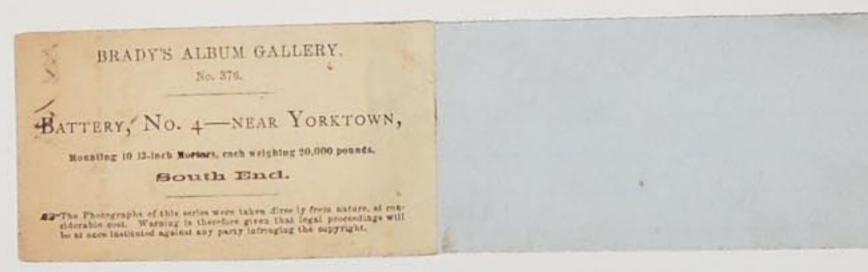
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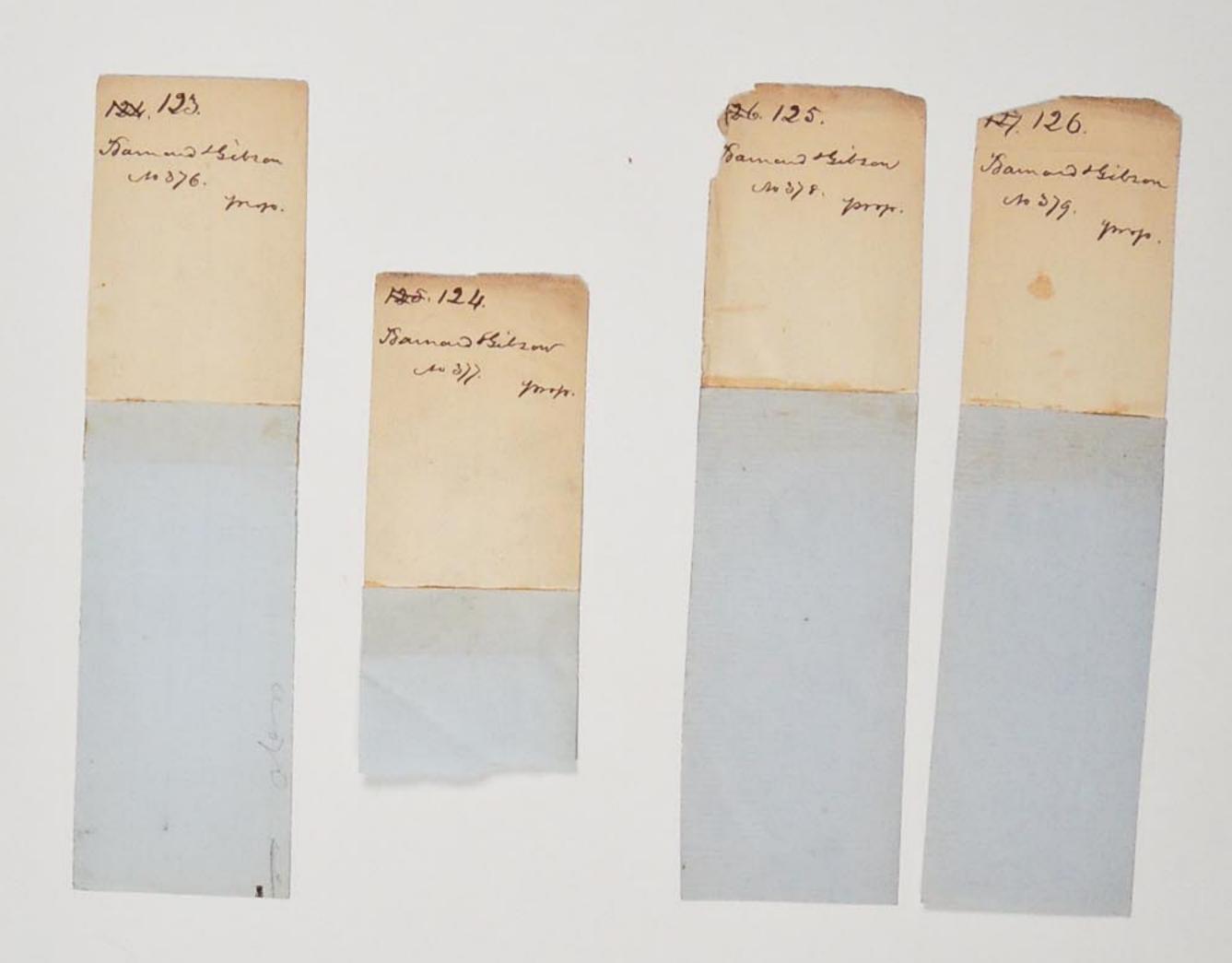


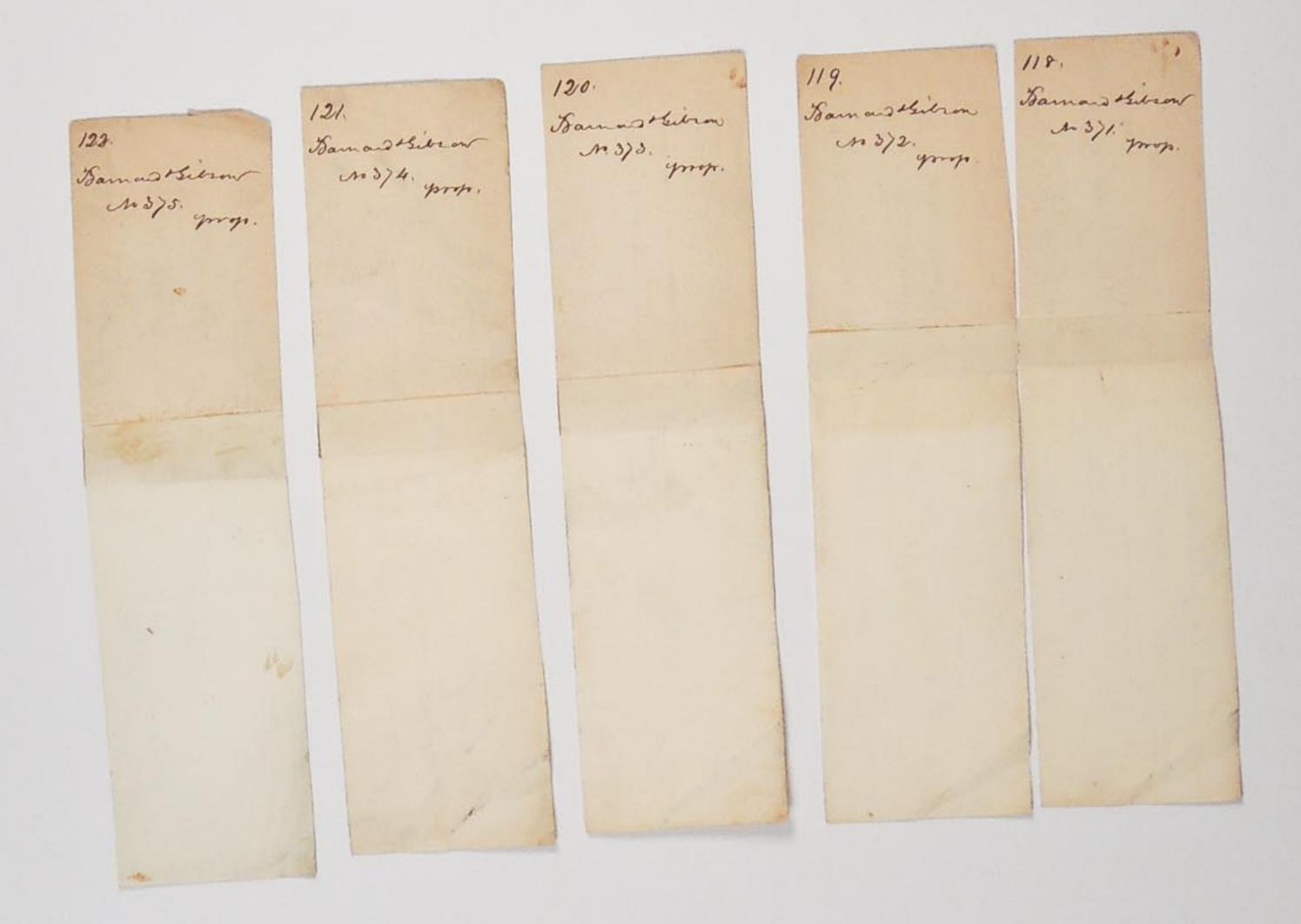








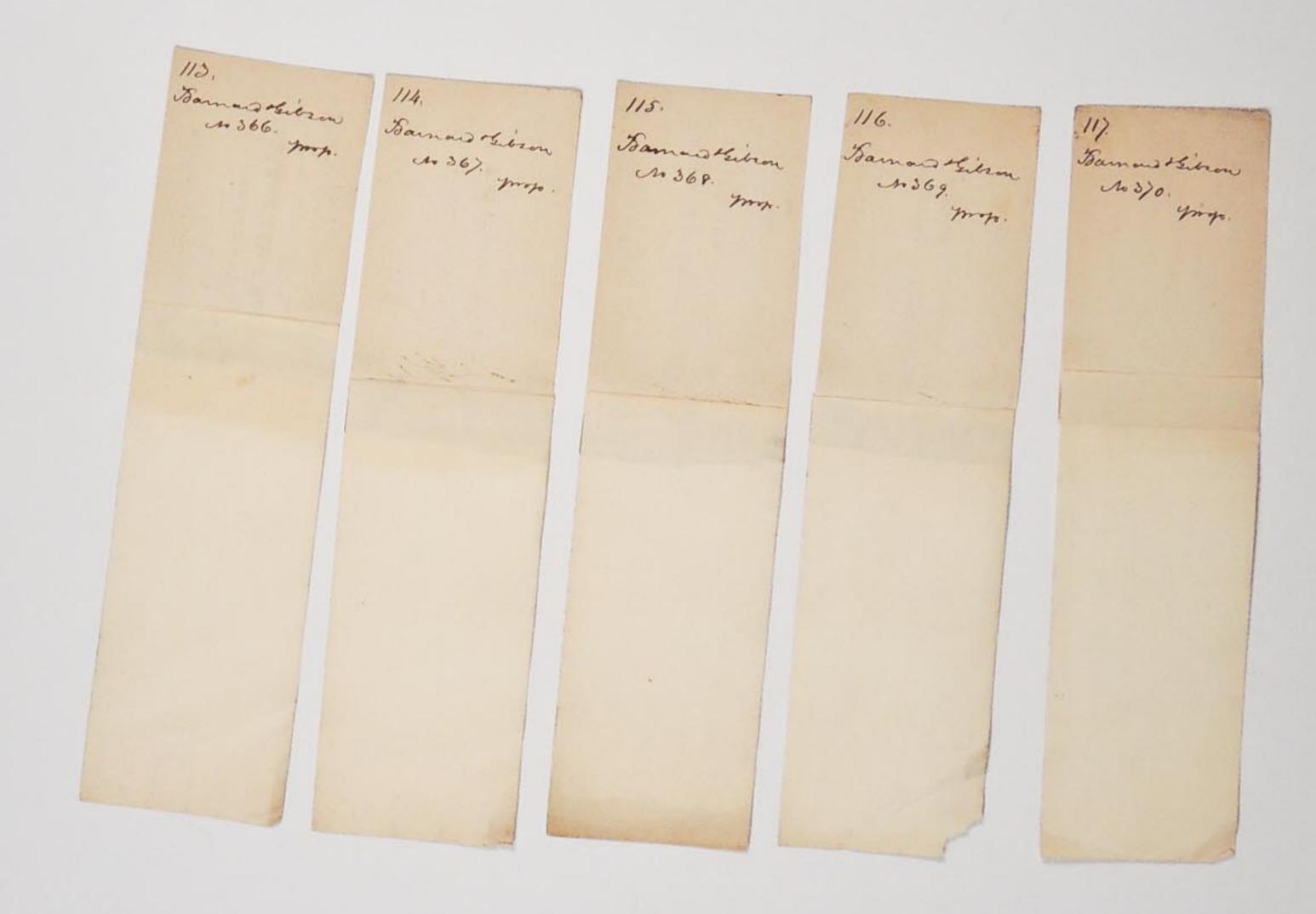




Clark's House-Regular Hospital for the Reserve LAFAYETTE'S HEADQUARTERS ##The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at con-siderable cost. Werning is therefore given that legal proceedings will be at once instituted against any party infringing the copyright. BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. No. 372 CONTRABANDS At Headquarters of General Lafayette The Photographs of this series were taken directly from unface, at en alderable cont. Warning is therefore given that legal percentings with all unce instituted against any party infringing the copyright. BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. No. 273. BATTERY, No. 4-NEAR YORKTOWN, Mounting 10 th-inch Mertars, each weighing 20,000 pounds. #2 The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at considerable cost. Warning in therefore given that legal proceedings with be at constituted against any party infringing the copyright. BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. No. 374. BATTERY, No. 4-NEAR YORKTOWN, Mounting 10 13-inch Marture, each weighing 20,000 pounds. SOUTH. The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at considerable cost. Warning is therefore given that irg. I proceedings will be at once instituted against any party lafringing the copyright. BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. No. 375. BATTERY, NO. 2-NEAR YORKTOWN, Mounting 10 13-inch Mertars, each weighing 20,000 pounds. EAST-SOUTH END. The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at cen-siderable cost. Warning to their more given that legal proceedings will be at ourse fustituted against any party infringing the repyright.

BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY.

BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. Beadquarters Safapelle-Beadquarters Gen'i Porter. FARNHOLD'S HOUSE AND YORK RIVER IN THE DISTANCE. The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at con-taids able cost. Warning to therefore given that legal precedings with be at uncellustrated against any party infringing the copyright. BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. No. 369. HEADQUARTERS OF GEN'L LAFAYETTE Before the Battle of Yorktown. #2 The Photographs of this series were taken directly from values, at men-siderable cost. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings will be at once instituted against any party infringing the copyright. BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. No. 368. Beadquarters of General Me Clellan, Camp Winfield Scott, near Yorktown, May 7, 62 #2-The Photographs of this series were taken directly from cature, at em-aiderable most. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings with be at once instituted against any party infringing the copyright. BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. No. 367. Headquarters, Camp Winfield Scott, NEAR YORKTOWN, MAY 3, 1862. **The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at oun-siderable cost. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings will be at ones lastituded against any party infringing the copyright. BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. No. 366. GROUP. TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS Camp Winfield Scott, near Yorktown, May 2, 186: The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at alderable cost. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings be at once lectifuled against any party infringing the copyright.



BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY.	
SOUTH-WEST VIEW OF BATTERY, NO. 1, At Furnhold's House, York River, mounting 5 100-pound, and 1 200-pound rifled guns. The Phetographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at considerable door. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings will be at unto instituted against any party infringing the copyright.	
BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY.	
At Furnhold's House, York River, mounting 5 100-pound, and 1 200-pound rifled gens.	
be at once inequaled against any party infringt g the copyr ght. BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY.	
ORTH-EAST VIEW OF BATTERY, No. 1 OF Furnhold's House, York River, mounting 5 100-pound and 1 200-pound right guns.	

BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY.

VIEW OF YORKTOWN AND FLEET,

From Fornhold's House, with Battery, No. 1, in foreground.

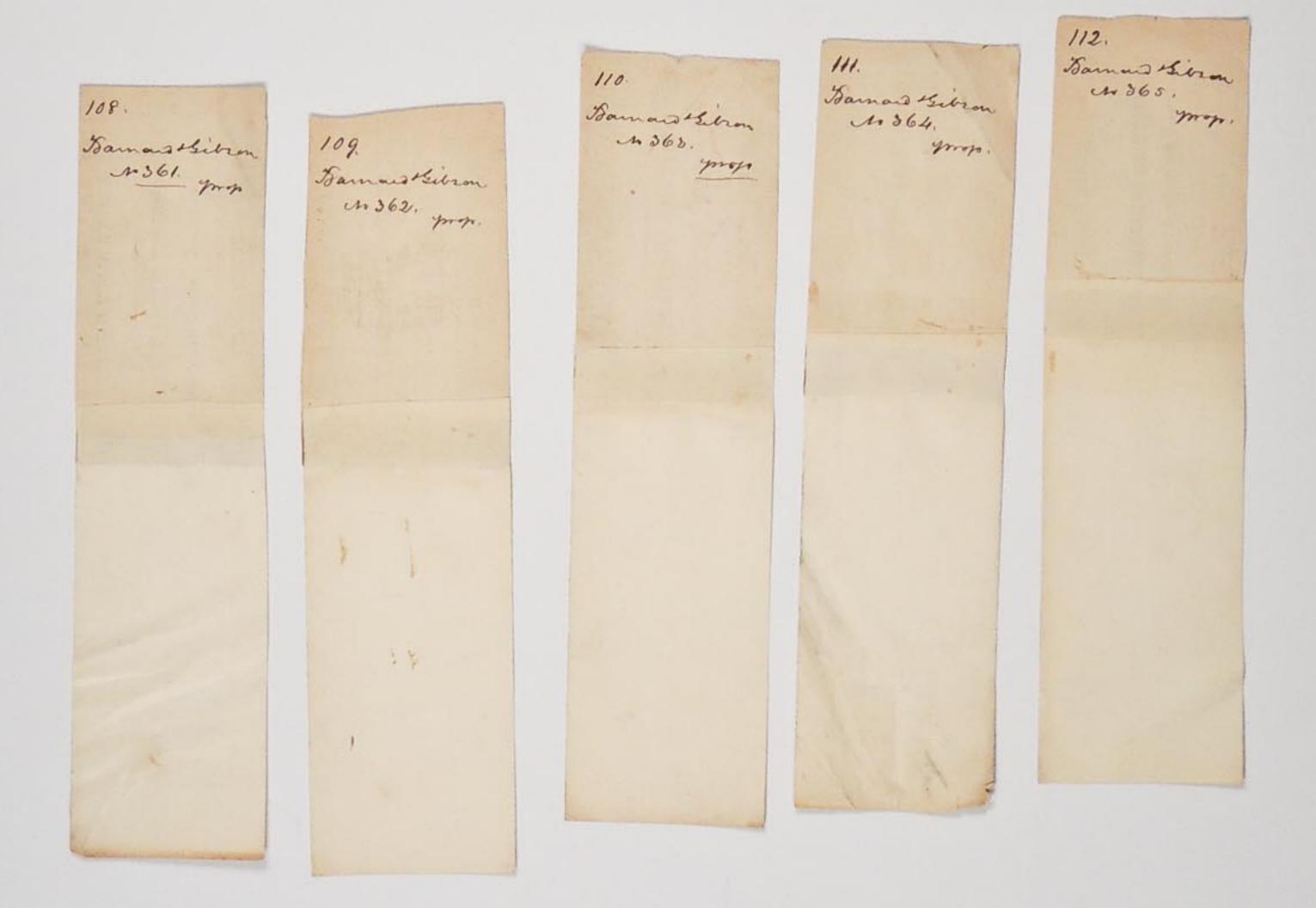
The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at con-alderable root. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings will be at once instituted against any party infringing the copyright.

BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY.

VIEW OF GLOUCESTER & YORKTOWN

From Farahald's House, with Battery No. 1 in foreground.

#2-The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at con-olderable cost. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings will be at once instituted against any party infringing the copyright.



BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. No. 300.

FARNHOLD'S HOUSE,

With part of Federal Battery, No. 1, on York River.

#2 The Photographs of this series were taken directly from union, at considerable cost. Warning to therefore given that legal preceedings will be at once instituted against any party infringing the copyright.

BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. No. 359.

GROUP.

SERVANTS OF OFFICERS OF STAFF,

Camp Winfield Scott, near Yorktown, May 1, 1802.

The Photographs of this series were takes directly from values, at considerable cost. Warning is therefore given that legal p) weelings will be at once instituted against any party infringing the copyright.

BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. No. 358.

CAMP LIFE,

At Camp Winfield Scott, near Yorktown, May 3.

**The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at conaddrable c.es. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings will
be at once instituted against any party infringing the copyright.

BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY.

No. 357.

GROUP.

Comte de Paris, Dur de Chartres, Prince de Joinbille, AND FRIENDS.

Camp Winfield Scott, near Yorktown, May 1, 1862.

The Photographs of this series were ta'en directly from nature, at coa-alderable cost. Warning is therefore given that logal pr coolings will be at once instituted against any party infringing the copyright.

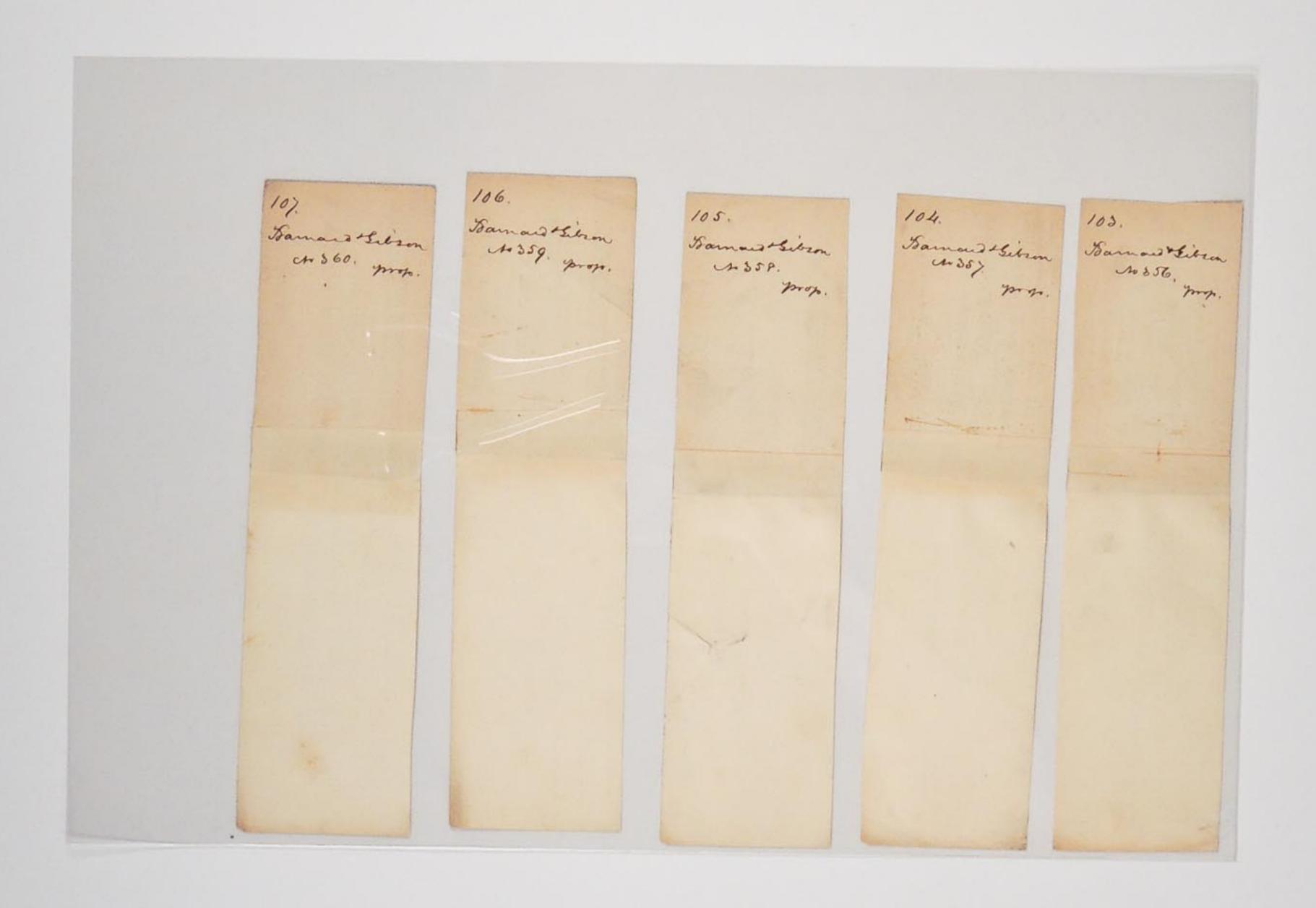
BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. No. 356.

GROUP.

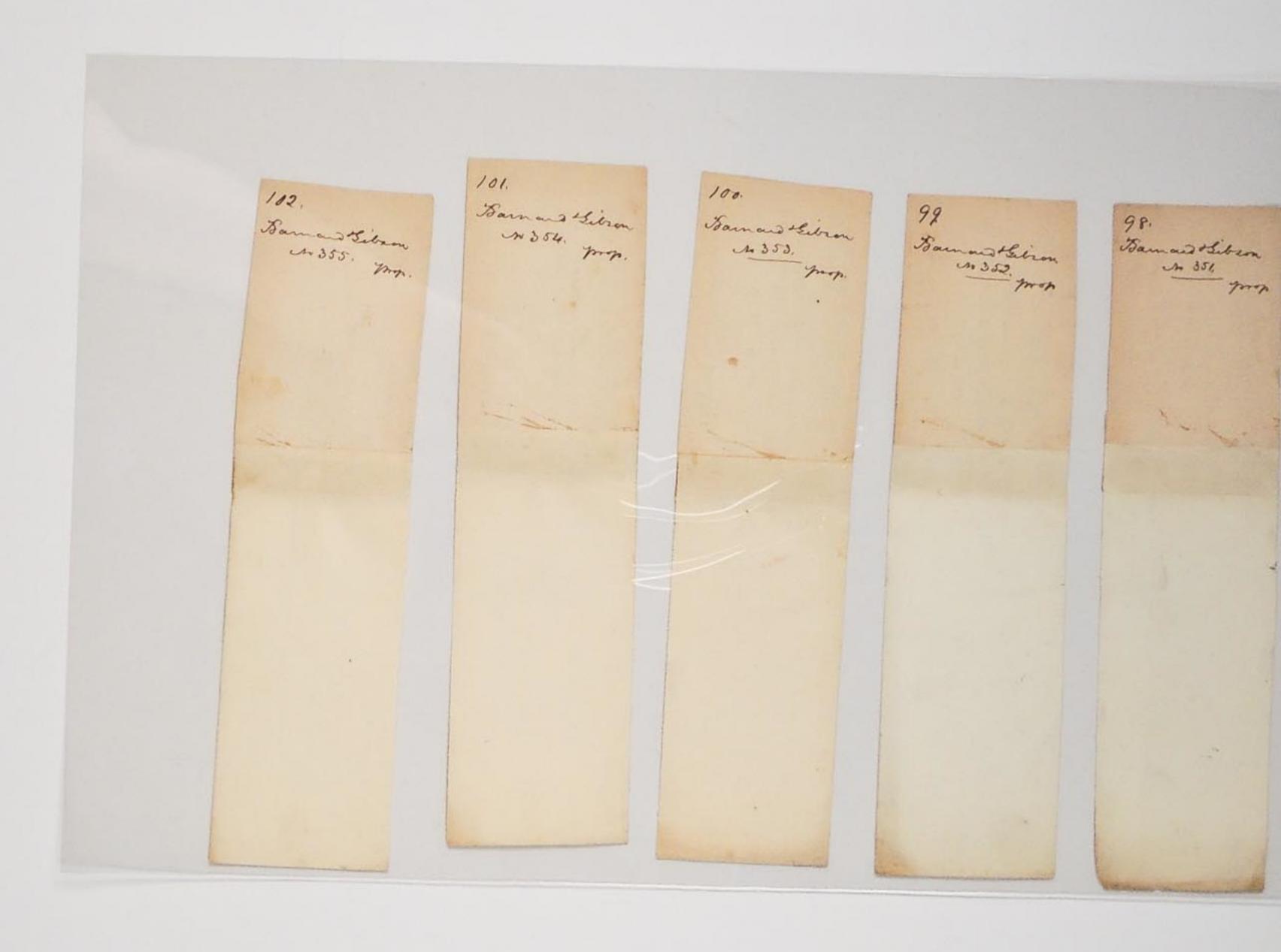
DUE DE CHARTREE AND PRIENDS,

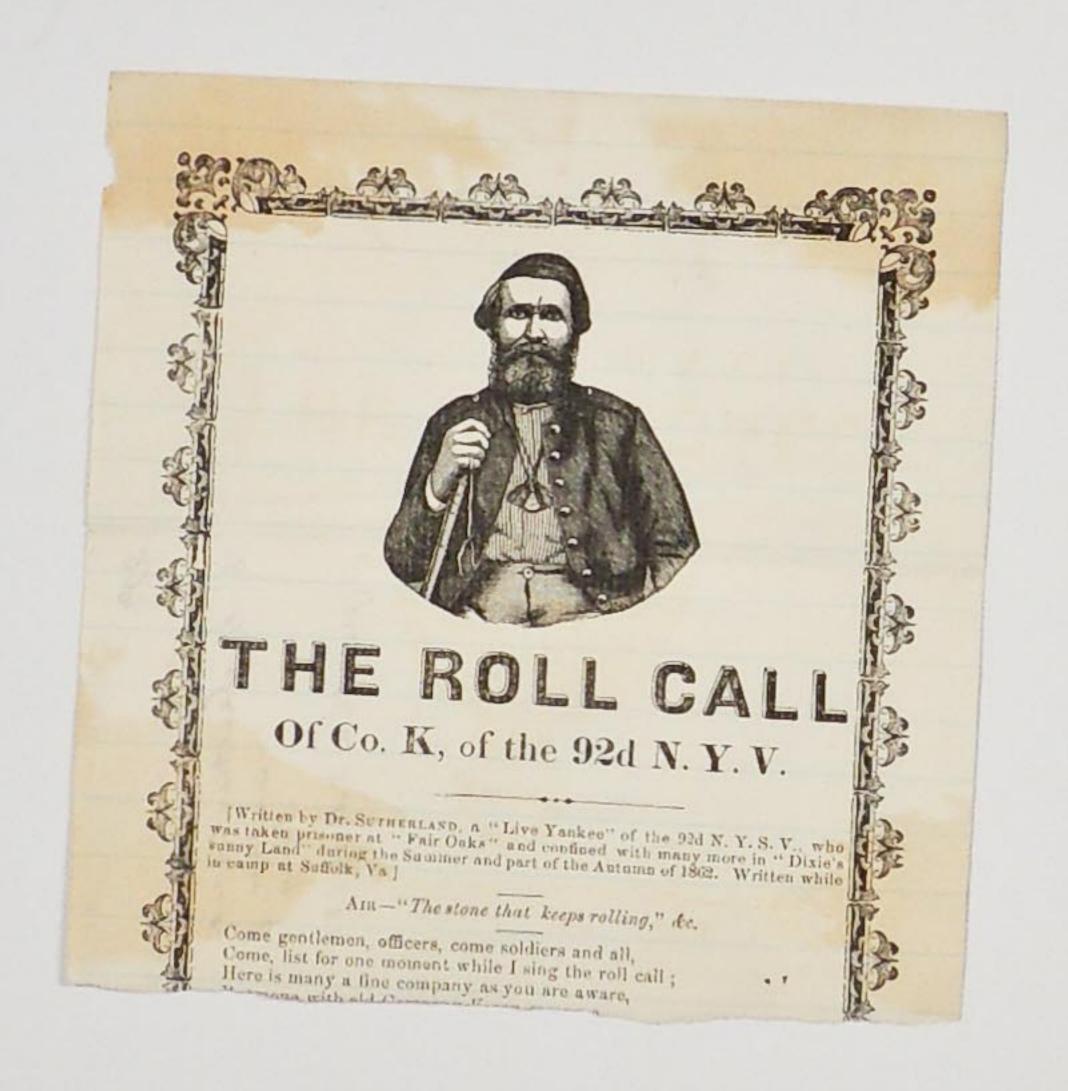
Camp Winfield Scott, near Yorktown, May 3, 62.

The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at considerable cost. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings will be at one instituted against any party infringing the copyright.



BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. No. 355. GROUP. GENERAL MARCY AND FRIENDS, Camp Winfield Scott, near Yorktown, May 2, 1862. ID The Photogrophs of this series were taken directly from nature, at considerable root. A arming to therefore given that legal proceedings will be at once instituted against ney party infringing the copyright-BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. No. 354. GROUP. . GEN. VAN VLIET, COMTE DE PARIS, DUC DE CHARTRES, & FRIENDS. At Camp Winfield Scott, near Yorktown, May 1, '62. #2 The Photographs of this arries were taken directly from nature, at con-elderable cost. Warning is therefore given that leg. I proceedings will be at once instituted against any party infringing the copyright, BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. GROUP. CENERAL VAN VLIET AND PRIENTS, Camp Winfield Scott, near Yorktown. #3-The Photographs of this series were alive directly from us ure, if em-alderable cost. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings will be at once instituted against any part of the ringing the copyright. BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. No. 332 GROUP. PRINCE DE JOINVILLE AND FRIENDS, Camp Winfield Scott, near Yorktown, May 1, '62. #2-The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at con-ciderable cost. Warning is therefore given that legal priceedings will be at anonimizated against any party infringing the copyright. BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. No. 351. GROUP. T. Anderson, Esq., Lt. Col. Fistcher, Lt. Col. Neville, Major Pearson, Prince de Joinville, Comte de Paris, Gen'l Van Vilet, O. Sheffield, B. L. Arny, Duc de Chartres, at Camp Winfield Boott, near Yorltown, 1st May, 1802. APThe Photographs of this series were taken directly frees rulers, at ecu-etderable cost. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings will be at once mentioned against any party infringing the copyright.







THE

PRACTICE

NAVAL SUMMARY COURTS-MARTIAL.

PREPARED BY

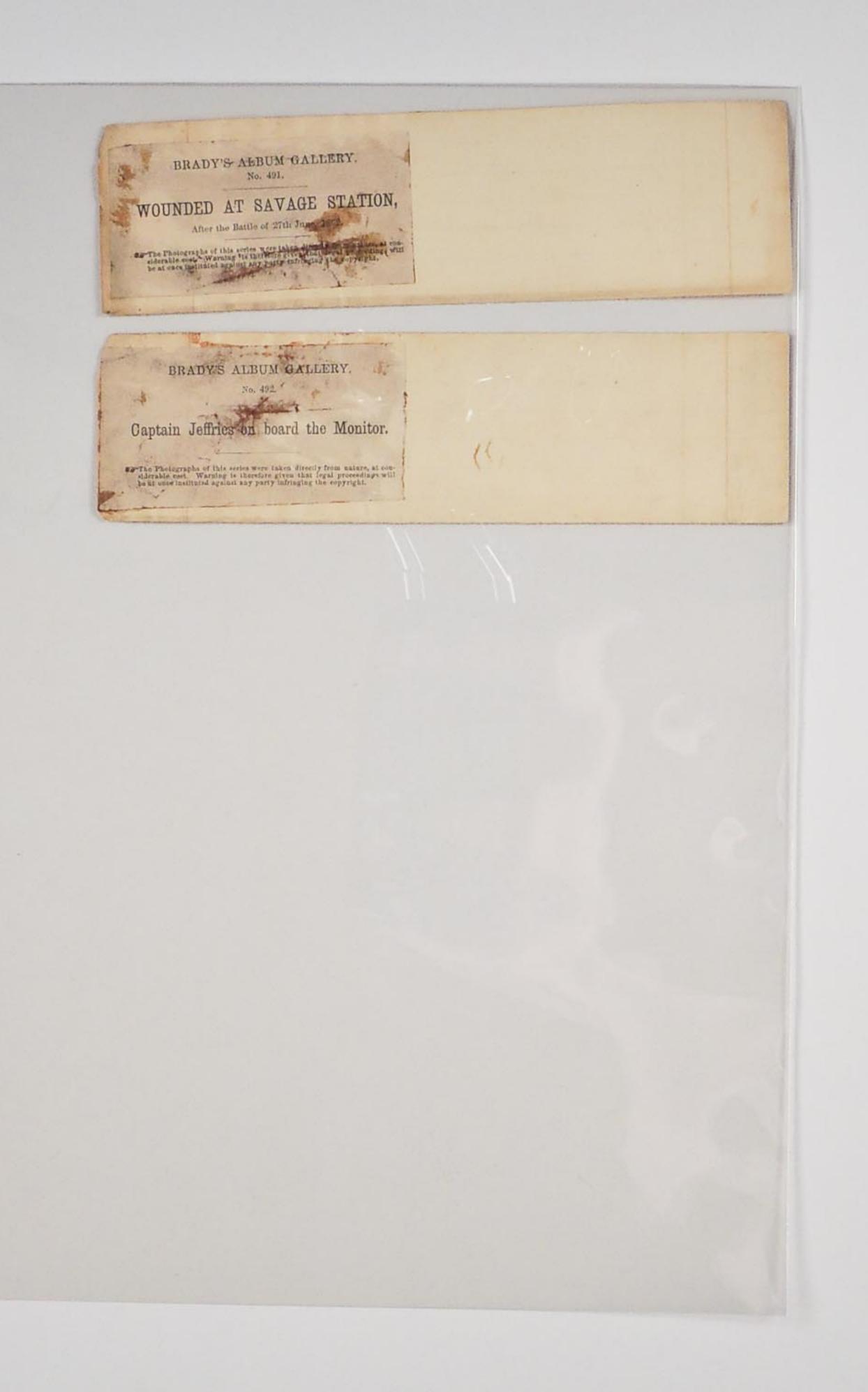
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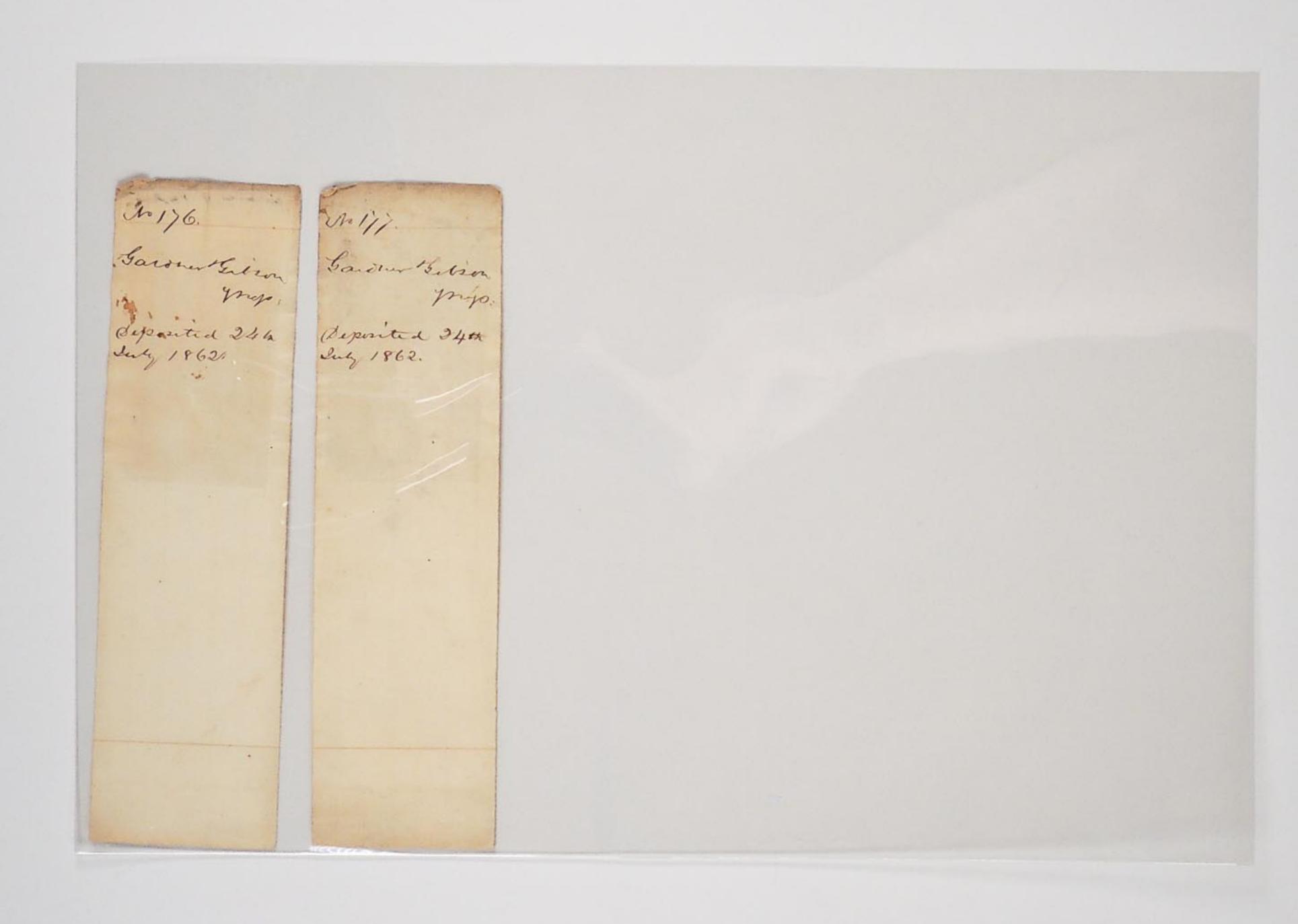
A. A. HARWOOD, U.S.N.

WASHINGTON: FRANCK TAYLOR. 1863.

- 10

222. M. A. all arrow od re. S. et. Cuetter Parques. Ceposite d S. Spie 1868





BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY.

No. 314.

Sudley Ford, Bull Run, (12)
Where General MeDowell crossed with Hunter's column to turn the extreme left of the enemy.

Entered according to act of Congress, in year of 1802, by Banvant & Ginson, in the Clark's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

Ap-The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at considerable cost. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings will be at once instituted against any party infringing the copyright.

BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY.

No. 315.

Sudley Church, Bull Run,

Used as a Respital during the buttle. ----

Entered according to set of Congress, in year of 1802, by Bansan & Ginson, lie the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

#2 The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at considerable deal. Warning is therefore given that legal precedings will be at eace instituted against any party infringing the copyright.

BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY.

No. 316.

Hecatomb at Sudley Church,

Where ever 100 Fe eral troops were buried after the battle of Bull Run.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1862, by Bankann & Grasen, In the Clork's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

**The Photographs of this a rice were taken directly from an are, at considerable wist. Warning a therefore given that legal succeedings will be at open multited against any party infringing the copyright.

BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY.

No. 317.

Thorburn's House, at Sudley Church,

Used as a hospital by the Federal troops on 21st July, 1861.

Entered according to set of Congress, in year of 1862, by Bansan & Ginson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at considerable cost. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings will be at once instituted against any party infringing the copyright.

BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY.

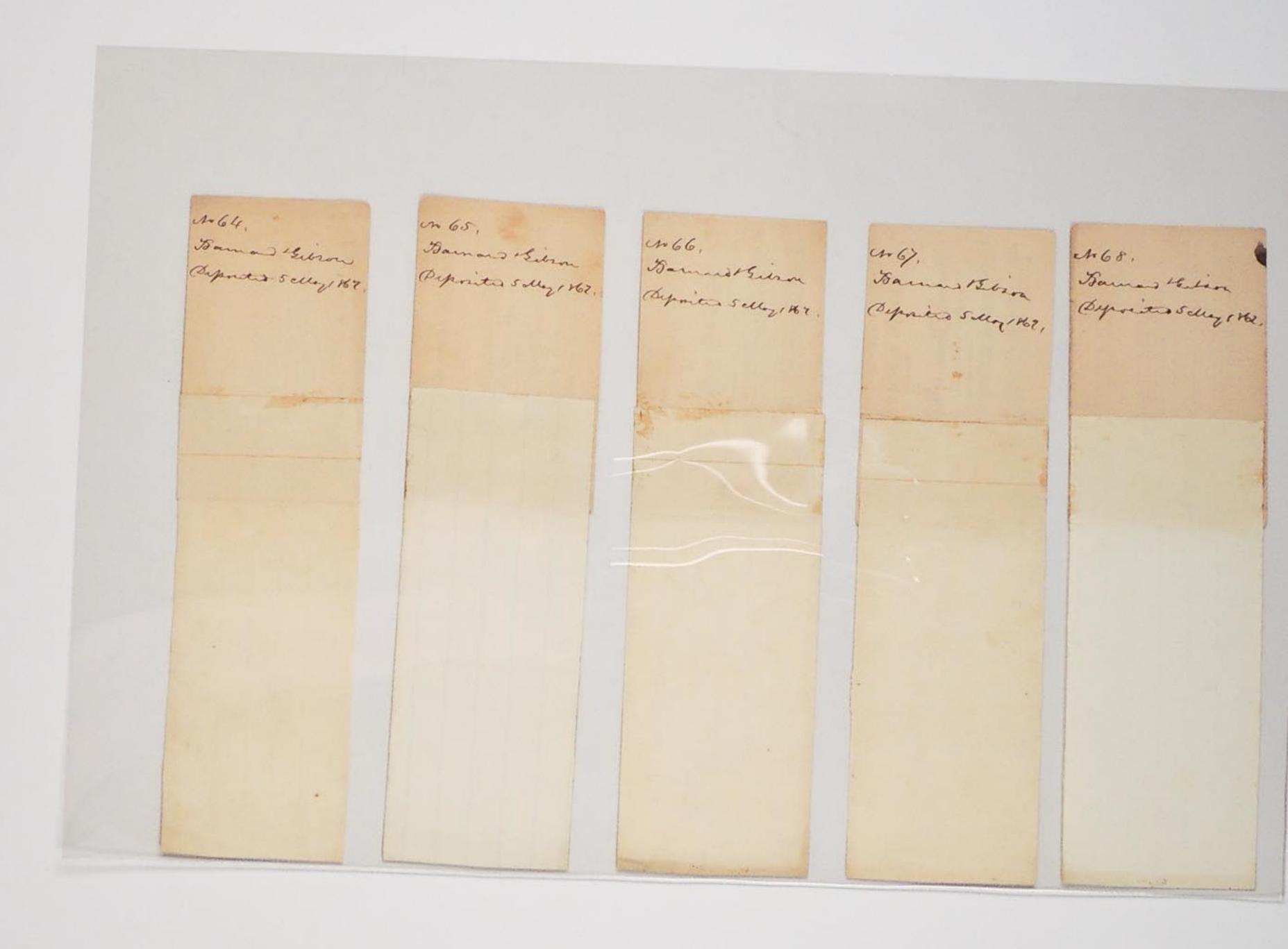
No. 318.

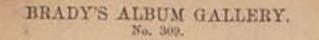
MATHEWS' HOUSE,

Used by both parties as a Hospital during the battle of Bull Bun.

Entered seconding to act of Congress, in the year 1862, by Bankard & Ginson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia,

The Photographs of this series were taken directly from rature, at considerable cost. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings will be at unce instituted against any party infringing the copyright.





Mrs. Spinner's House, bet. Centreville and Stone Bridge. Used as a Hospital on the first July, and where the Hon. A. Ely, M. C., and a large analyst of the Federal troops were made prisoners, when the Confederals cavaley charged upon them.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1802, by Ransans & Ginson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

The Photographs of this series were taken directly from mature, at con-siderable cost. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings will be at once instituted against any party infringing the copyright.

BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. No. 310.

Stone Bridge, Bull Run, (A-1)
Where General Tyler's column engaged the enemy, and where, after the retreat became general, the passage being blocked, immense have was made
on the Union troops by the Confederate artillery. It was destroyed by the
Confederates when they retreated from Contraville.

----Entered according to set of Congress, in the year 1802, by Mannars & Ginson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

**The Photographs of this series were taken directly from asture, at employable cost, Warning to therefore given that legal proceedings will be at ours instituted against any party infringing the copyright.

BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY.

Stone Bridge, Bull Run, (1-2)
Where General Tyler's column cogneyd the enemy, and where, after the retreat became general, the passage being blocked, immense havor was made
on the Union troops by the Confederate artillery. It was destroyed by the
Confederates when they retreated from Centreville. ***

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1882, by Barman & Grmen, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

**The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at considerable cost. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings will be at once instituted against any party infringing the copyright.

BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. No. 312

Stone Bridge, Bull Run, (As.).
Where Coneral Tyler's column engaged the enemy, and where, after the retreat became general, the passage being blocked, immense haver was made on the Union troops by the Confederate artiflery. It was destroyed by the Confederates when they retreated from Contraville.

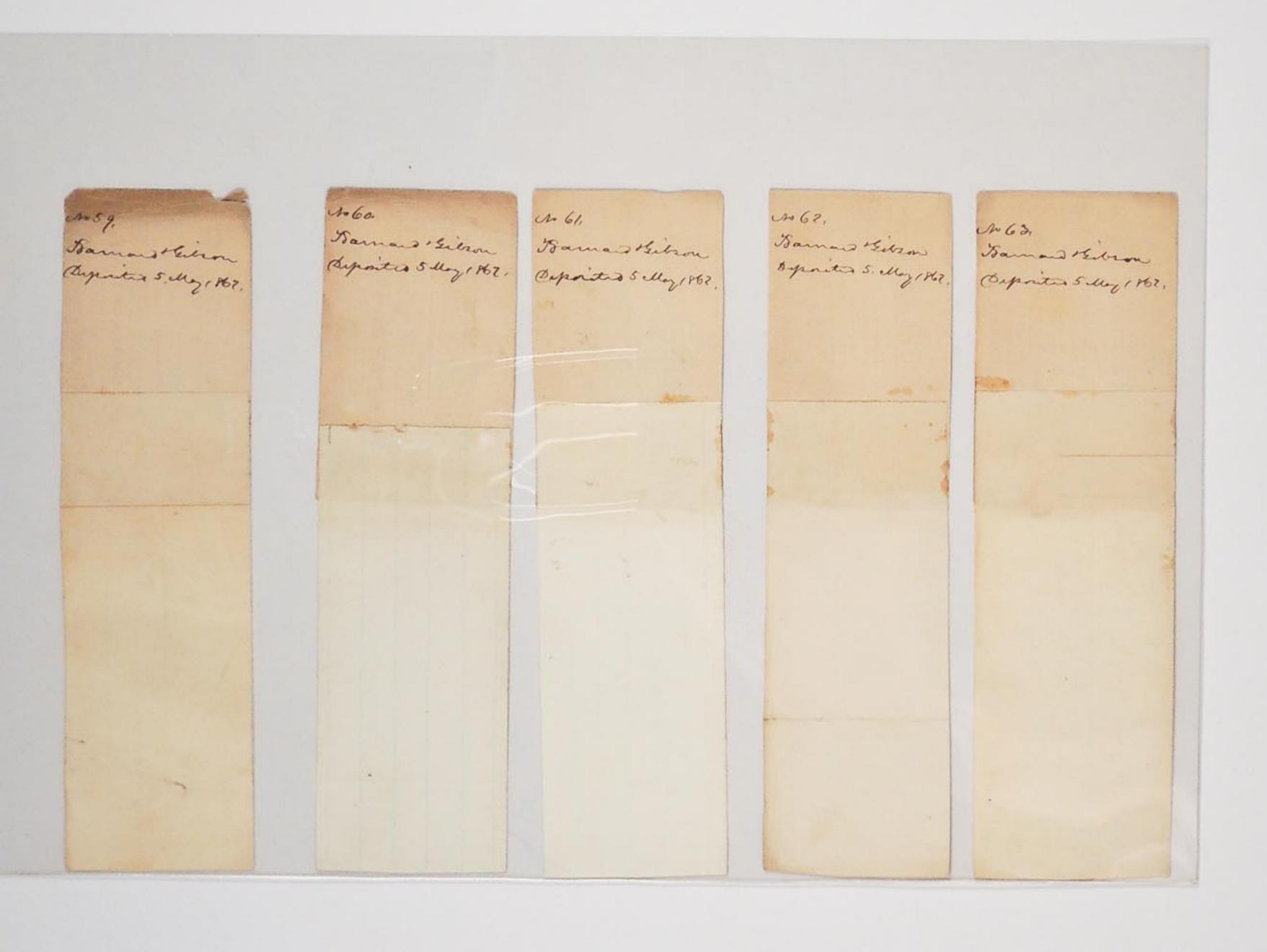
----Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1882, by Banwann & Grasow, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia, for Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at considerable cost. Warning is therefore given that local precedings will be at once instituted against any party infringing the copyright.

BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY.

Sudley Ford and Church, Bull Run, where General McDowell crossed with Hunter's column to turn the extreme

Enferred according to act of Congress, in the year 1802, by Barrann & Gibson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Centr of the District of Columbia.

The Photographe of this series were taken directly from nature, at considerable cost. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings will be at once fustituted against any party infringing the copyright.



BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. No. 305.

QUAKER GUN, CENTREVILLE.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1:52, by Bankann & Green, in the Cigra a Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at considerable cost. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings will be at once instituted against any party infringing the copyright.

BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. No. 306.

Departure from the Old Homestead, Centreville.

"And trembling, a' rinking from the spollers hand, Far, far away, thy children leave the land."

----Entered according to act of Congress, in year of 1502 by Bansano & Otmoos, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at cou-alderable root. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings will be at once instituted scalass any party infringing the copyright.

BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. No. 307.

CUB RUN. (A. I.)

On the brow of the hill, to the ieft, is where Lieut, Col. Haggerty, of the 60th N. Y. M., was buried. The enemy followed from the ford as far as Cub Hun, and owing to the road becoming blocked up at the crossing caused much damage there, for the artillery could not pass, and several pieces and rassions had to be abandoned.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1852, by Bandani & Gresow, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Countile.

The Photographs of this series were taken directly from not ire, at considerable cost. Warning is therefore given that legal pricedings will be at once instituted against any party infringing the copyright.

BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. No. 329.

CUBRUN. (12.)

On the brow of the hill, to the left, by where Lieut. Col. Haggerty, of the 60th N. Y. M., was boried. The end my followed from the ford as far as Cob Rom, and owing to the road becoming blocked up at the crossing, caused much damage there, for the artillery could not pass, and several pieces and rassions had to be abandourd.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1862, by Dans into & Grason, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia, are The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at considerable cost. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings will be at usee instituted against any party infringing the copyright.

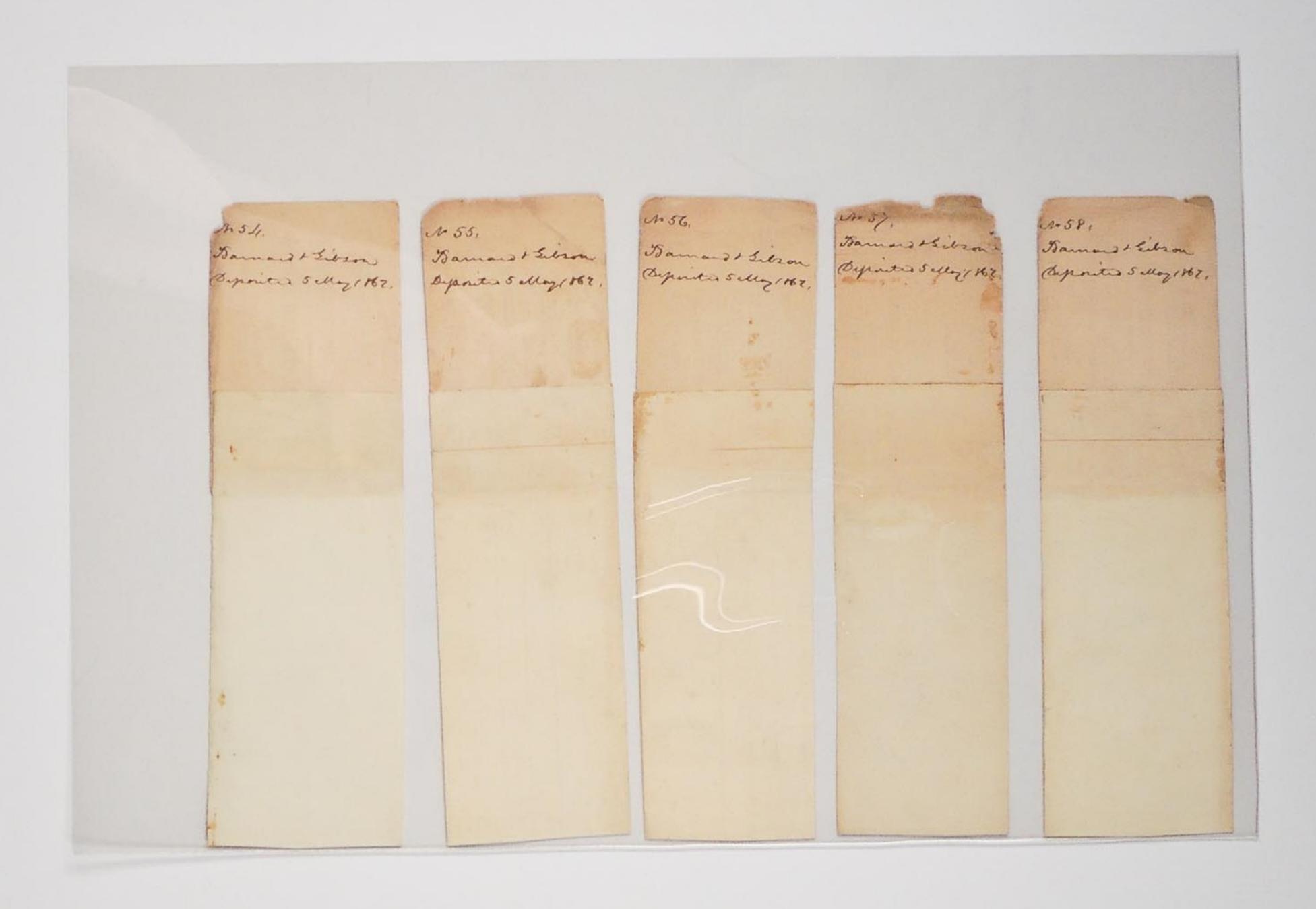
BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. No. 30%.

Mrs. Spinner's House, bet. Stone Bridge and Centreville.

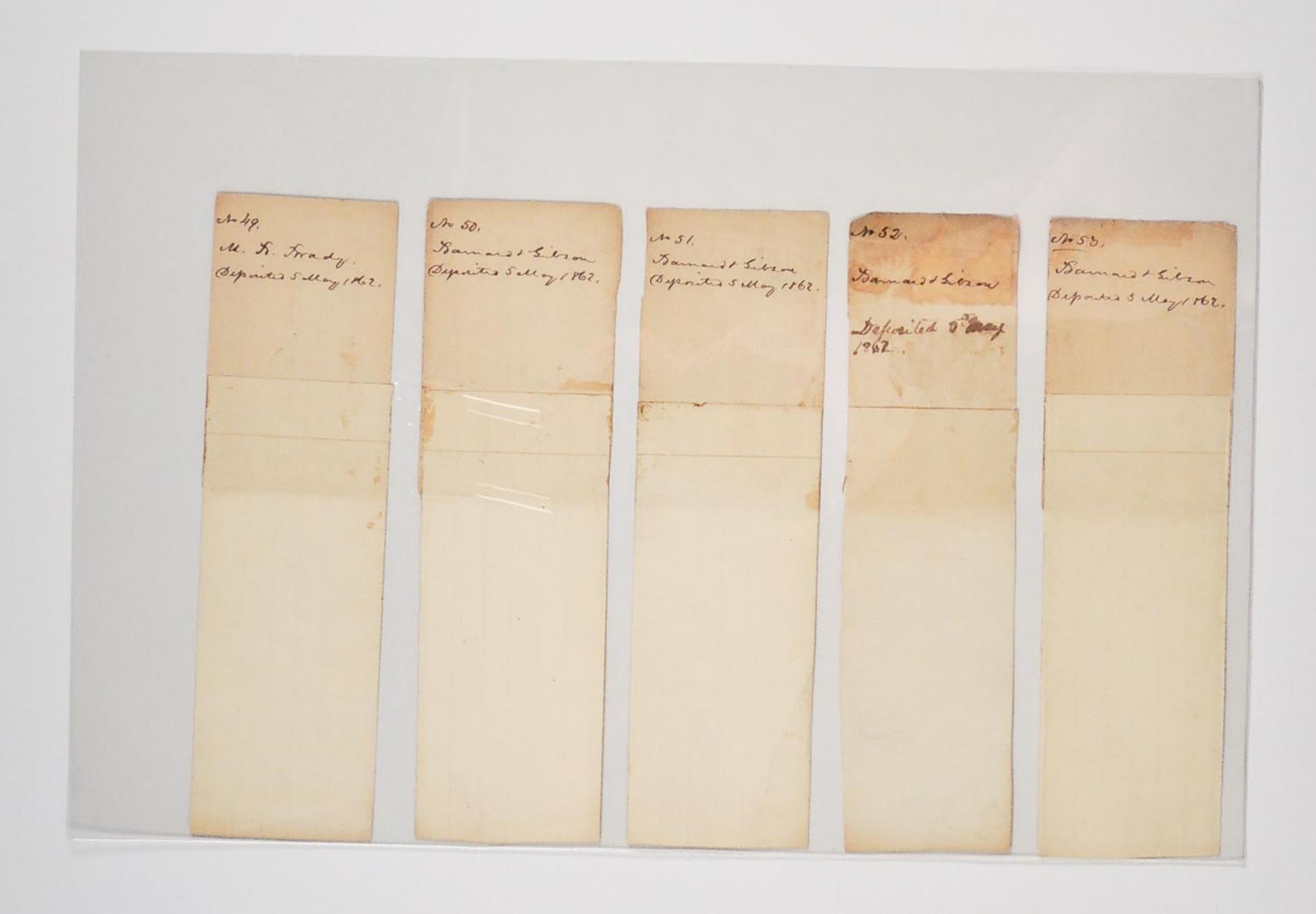
Used as a Rospital on the That July, and where the Hen. A. Ety, M. C., and erate cavalry charged upon them.

Hatered according to act of Congress, in the year 1862, by Barsany & Ginson, In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia,

The Photographs of this ecries were taken directly from enture, at considerable cost. Warning is therefore given that local proceedings will be at succentificated against any party infringing the copyright.



BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. No. 301 CENTREVILLE. Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1802, by M. B. BRADT, in the Clark's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia, BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. No. 300. Fortifications on the Heights of Centreville Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1-62, by Bankanp & Ginnor in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia. **The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at con-siderable met. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings with be at once instituted against any party infringing the copyright. BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. No. 302. STONE CHURCH, CENTREVILLE, Occupied as a Hespital after the Battle of Blackburn's Ford, 18th July, 1862. Entered according to act of Congress, in year of 1802, by Bansano & Ginson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia. 43 The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at considerable cost. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings will be at once instituted against any party infringing the copyright. 62-The Photographs of this sorter were taken directly from minute at one that the state of the fourth the fourth with the fourth of the fourth Estated according to act of Congress, in the year lieft by Banazan & Grinca, to the Bookiet of Colourska. ---eassantsM to Mendanate of den't Johnston previous to the everthent GRIGSBY HOUSE, CENTREVILLE, No. 303 BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. CONFEDERATE GRAVES, CENTREVILLE. "Did these boges cost no more the breeding, but to play at loggata with them. Mine, ache to think on't." Enferred according to art of Congress, in the year 1862, by Bannann & Ginnon, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia, The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at con-alderable cost. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings will be at once ractituded against any party infringing the copyright.



Released according to act of Congress, in the year 1862, by M. B. Haanv, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

BAILEY'S CROSS ROADS.

No. 208.

BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY.

Releved according to act of Congress, in the year 1862, by M. R. Baaby, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia,

FALLS CHURCH.

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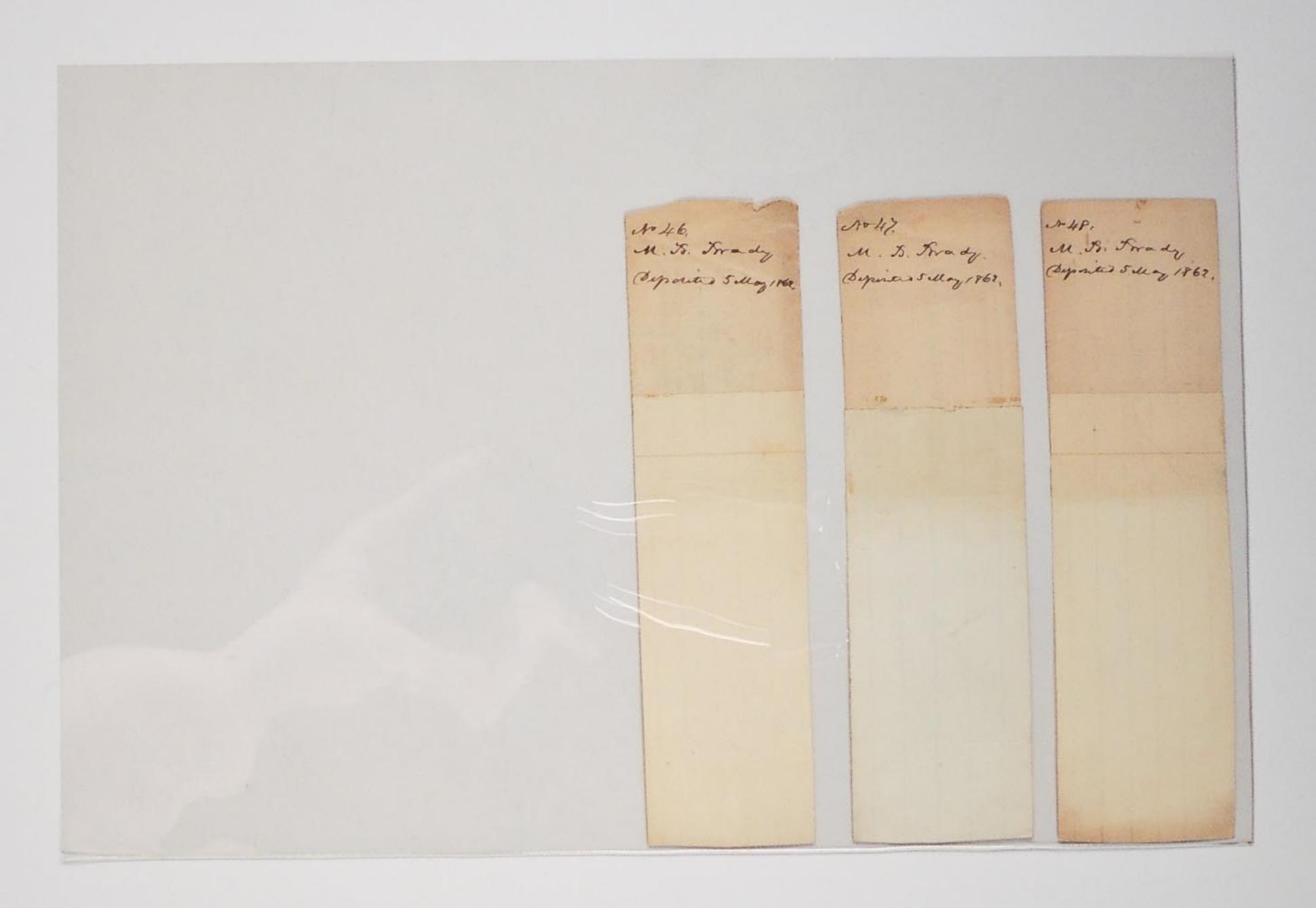
BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY.

BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY.

No. 296.

TAYLOR'S TAVERN.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1862, by M. B. Bager, in las Clerk's Hiller of the District Court of the District of Columbia.



PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS THE NINETY-THREE MEMBERS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WHO VOTED FOR THE BILL

Abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia. MEMBERS OF THE 37th CONGRESS.

EEORGE E. E. DAY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS

PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET, WHO APPROVED,

THE TWENTY-NINE SENATORS,

Abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia.

母医O照母医 E. 疑. DAY.

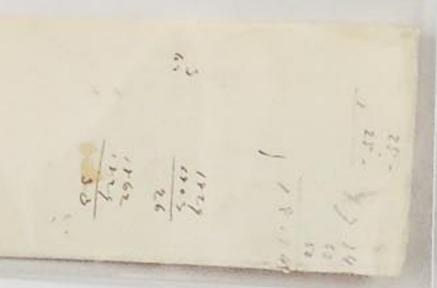
BRADY, ARTIST

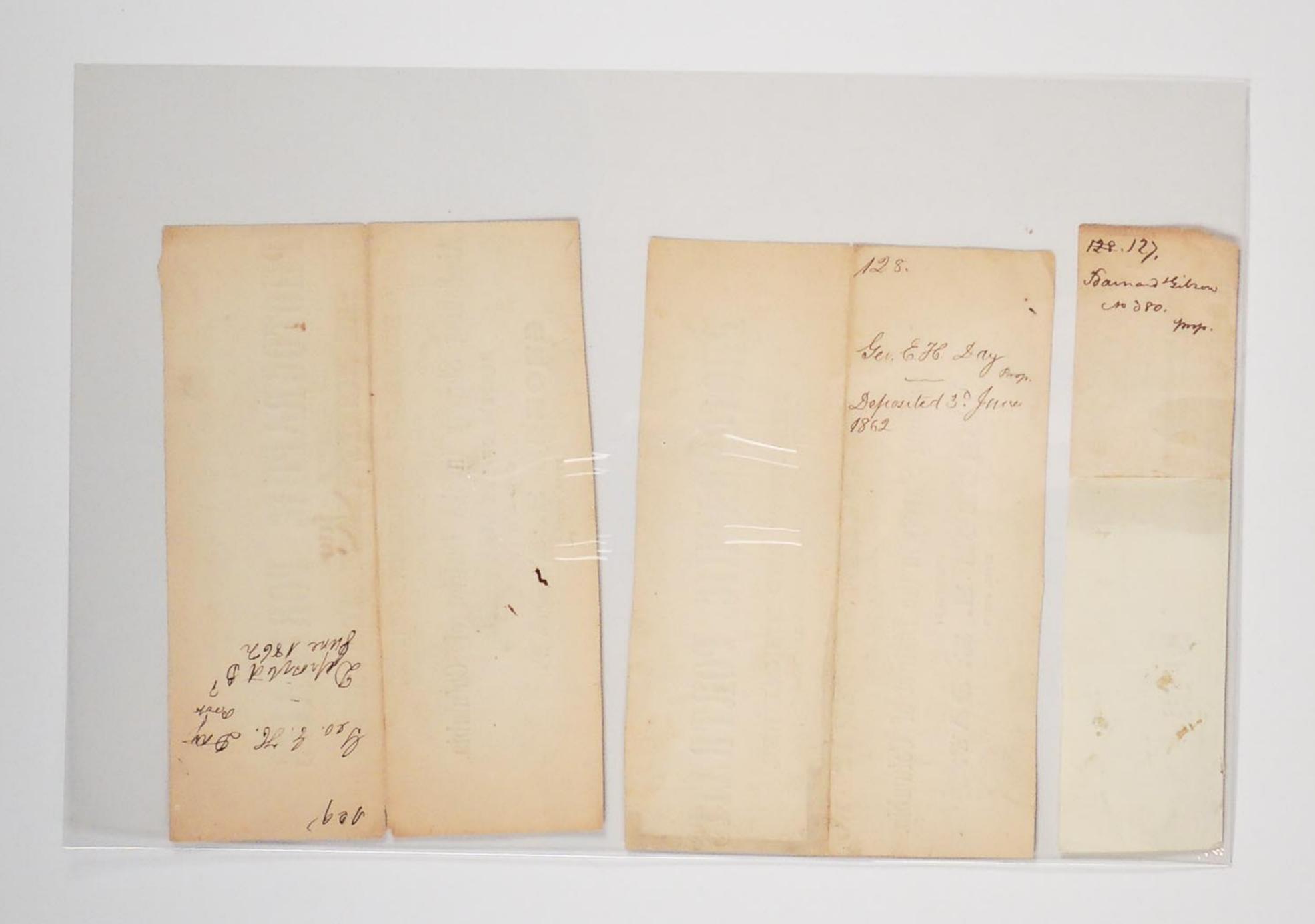
BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY.

BATTERY, No. 4-NEAR YORKTOWN, Mounting 10 13-loch Mortars, each weighing 20,000 pounds.

EAST-SOUTH END.

ear The Photographs of this series were lakes directly from nature, at con-derable cost. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings will be at ourse instituted against any party infringing the copyright.





Brady's Incidents of the war

(Gent ello lelellan)

at Head Quarters Gent elborrell's Brigade

Miror's Hill Va.

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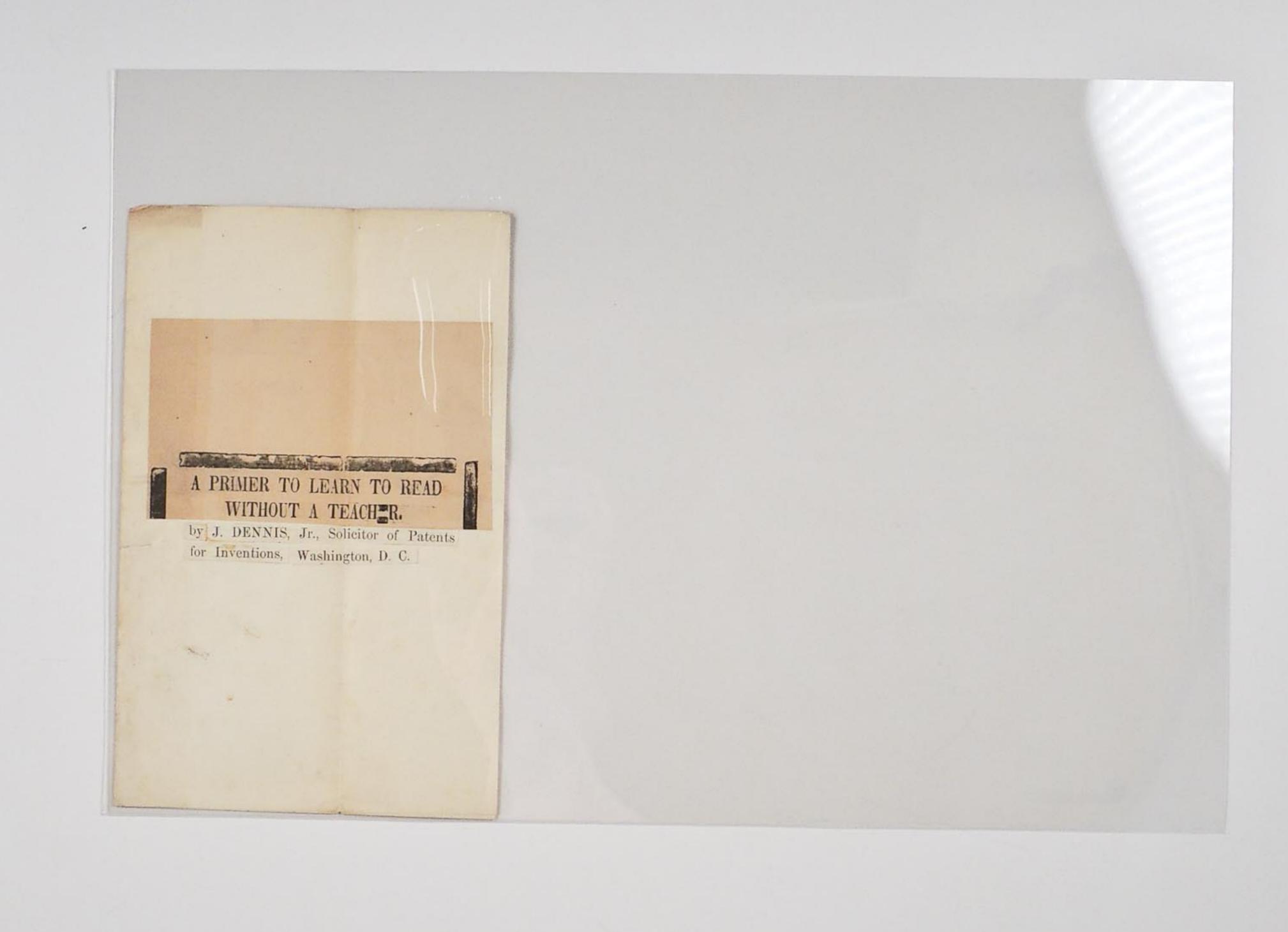
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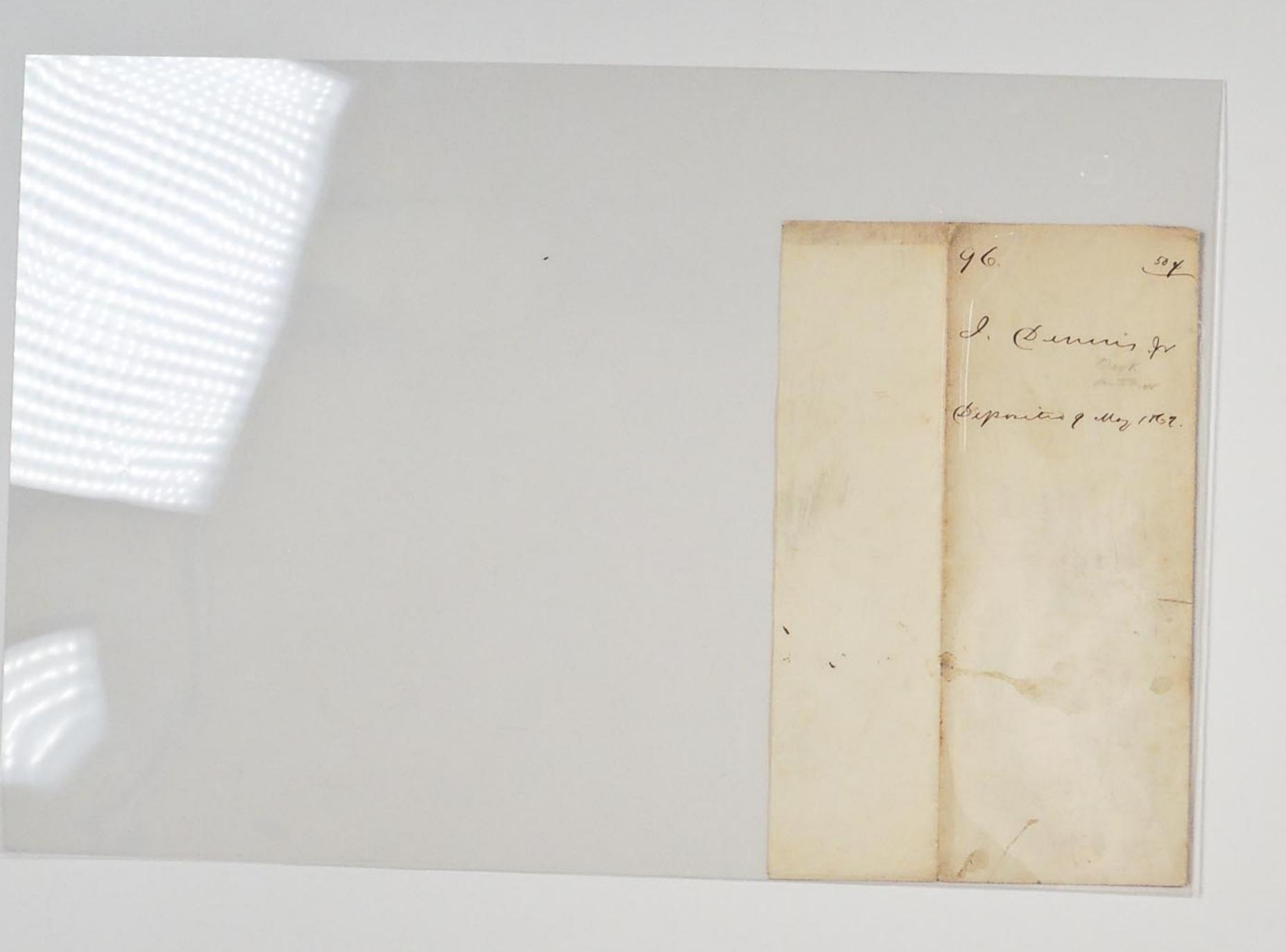
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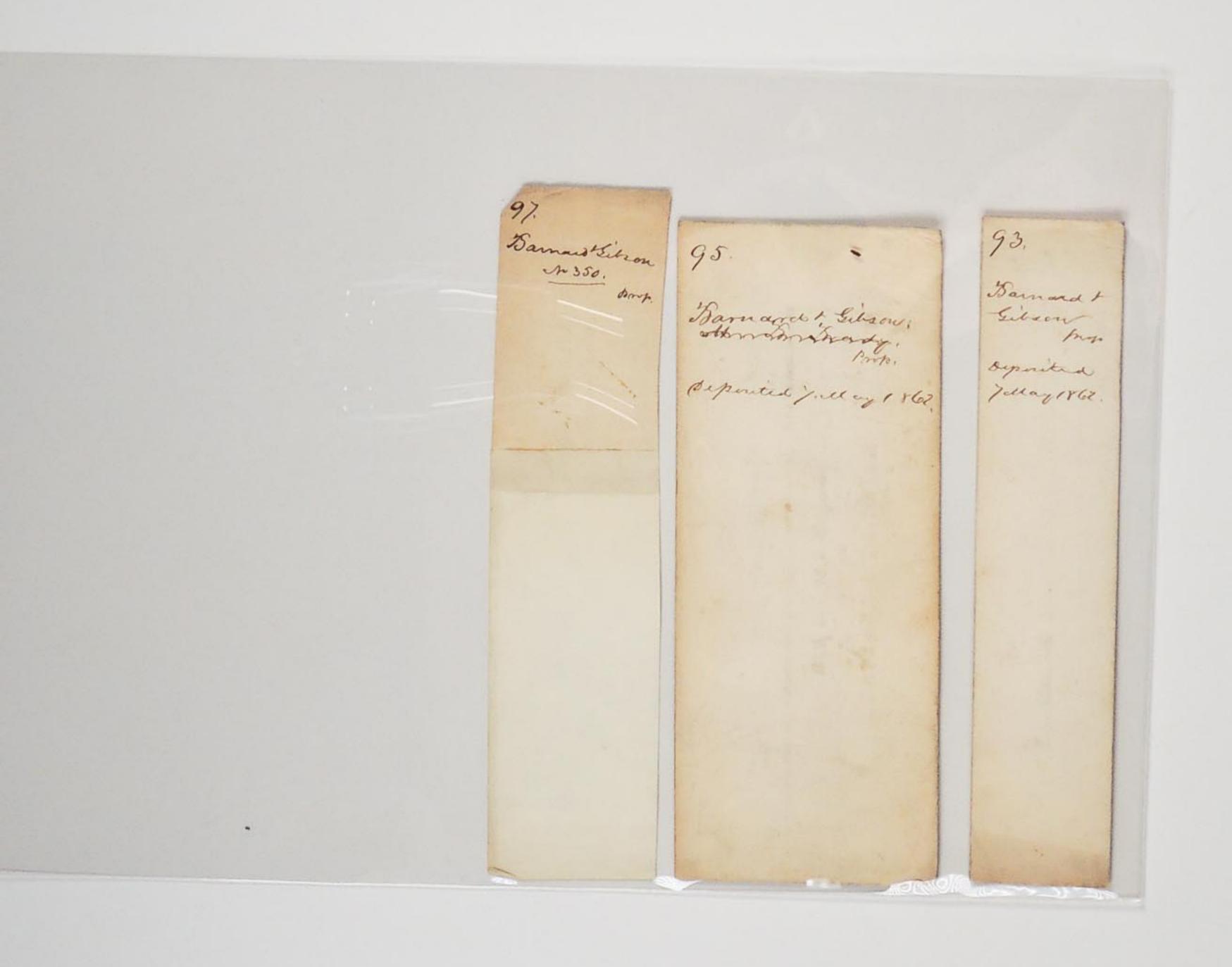
Copyright needs

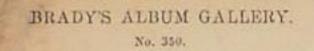
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GENERAL MCGLELLAN'S TENT,

Camp Winfield Scott, near Yorktown, May 1, 1862.

42 The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at con-siderable east. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings with be at once instituted against any party infringing the copyright.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1:02, by Bannand & Ginson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Cours of the District of Columbia,

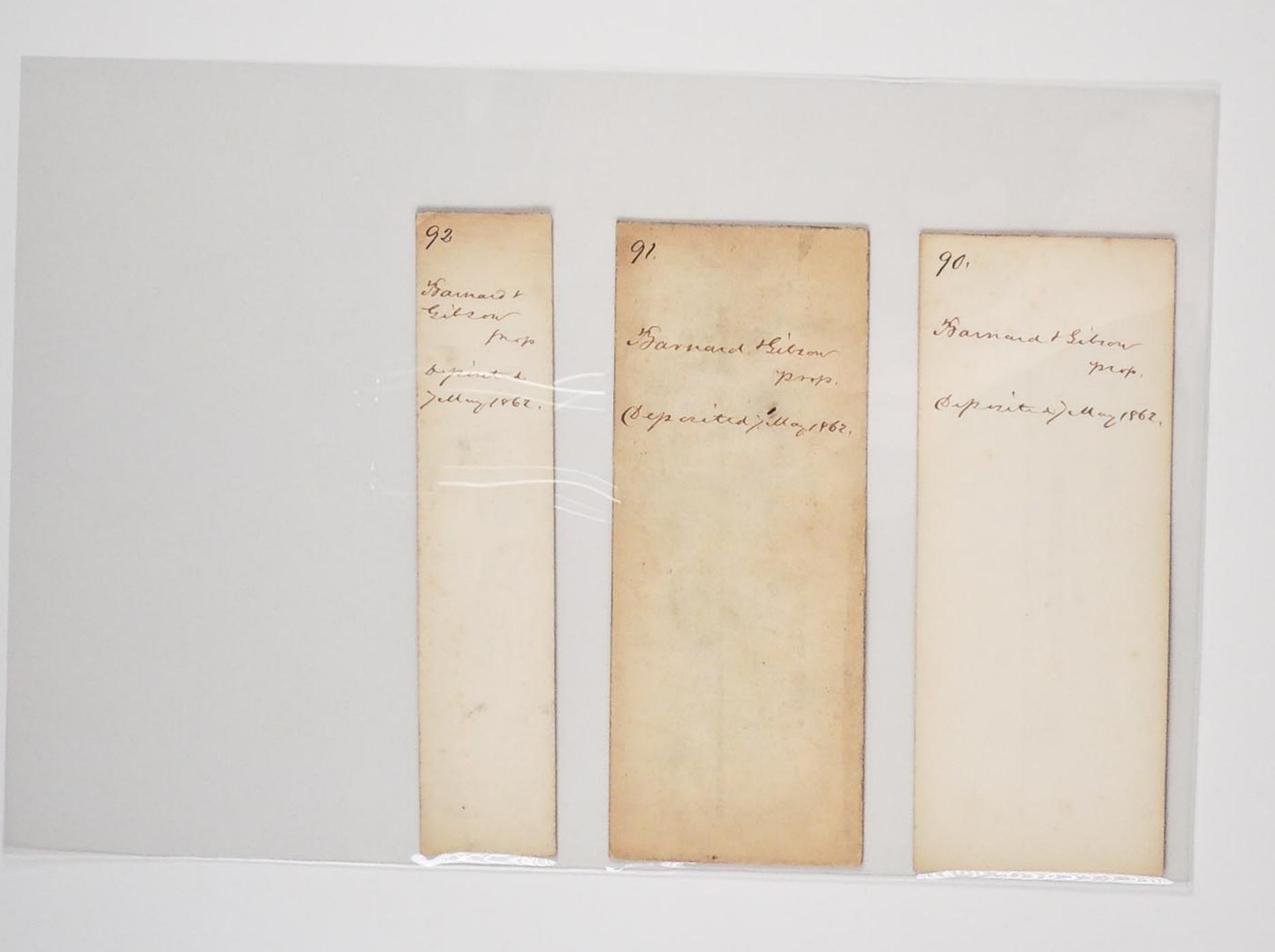
INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

No. 237.

RUINS AT MANASSAS.

incidents of the war.

CONFEDERATE ENCAMPMENT, CENTREVILLE.



INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

No. 284.

FORTIFICATIONS, MANASSAS.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1802, by Bannand & Ginson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.
No. 233.

STONE BRIDGE-BULL RUN.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1802, by Bansand & Ginson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.
No. 232.

PROVOST GUARD, 9th NEW YORK, AT MANASSAS.

Sq. St. Samuel & Steen Barrard & Steen Prop. Barrard & Steen Prop. Beginning stay 1862.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1902, by HARRARD & GIBSON, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

INCIDENTE OF THE WAR. No. 231.

RUINS OF MANASSAS.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1802, by Bankan & Ginnon, in the Clerk's Office of the United Court of the District of Columbia.

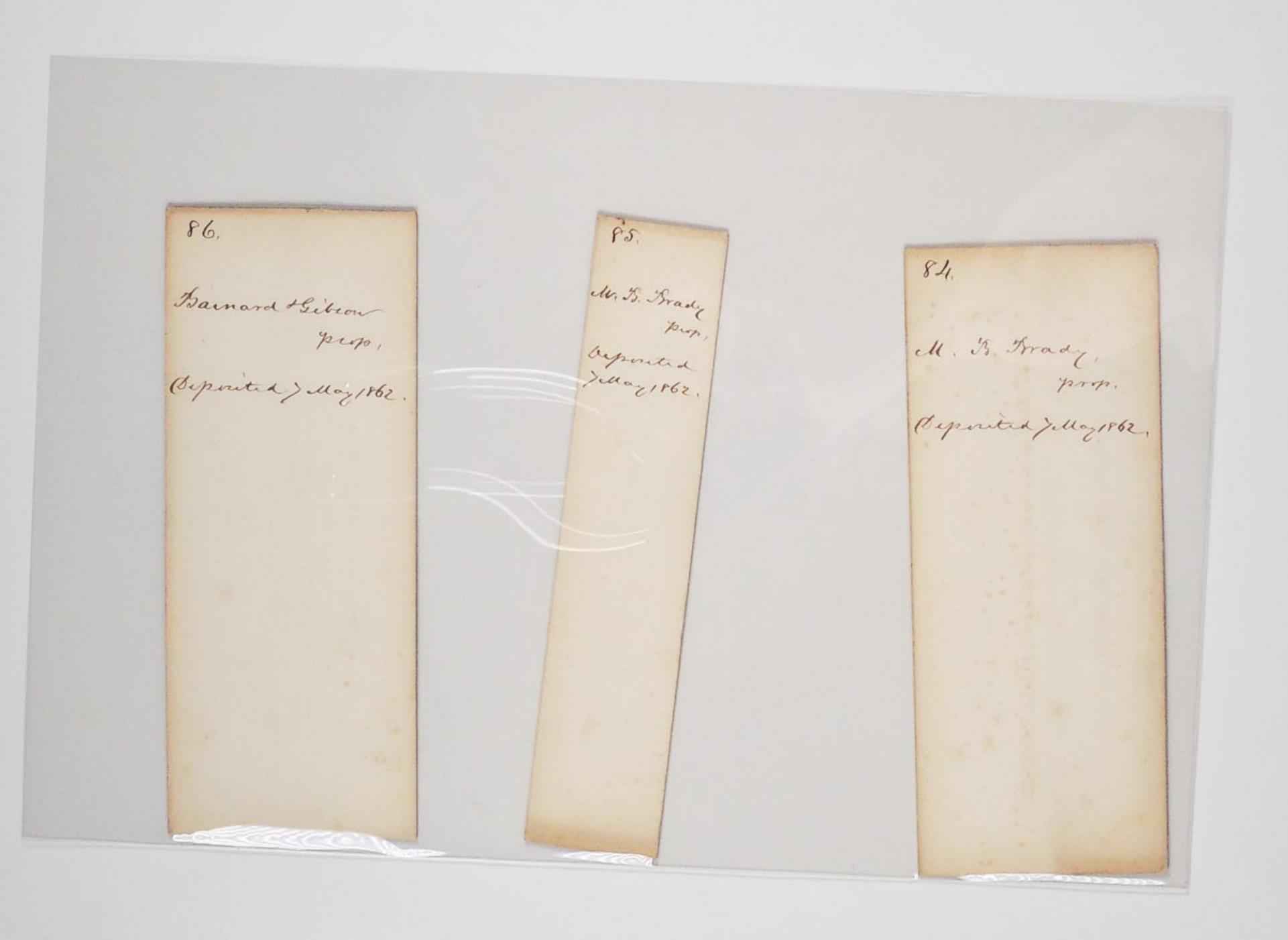
INCIDENTE OF THE WAR. No. 280.

RUINS OF MANASSAS.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1862, by Barsand & Ginson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

'INCIDENTE OF THE WAR.
No. 228.

FORTIFICATIONS, HEIGHTS OF CENTREVILLE.



Entered according to set of Congress, in the year 1902, by Banyand & Others, in the Circk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

INCIDENTE OF THE WAR.
No. 226.
STONE CHURCH, CENTREVILLE.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

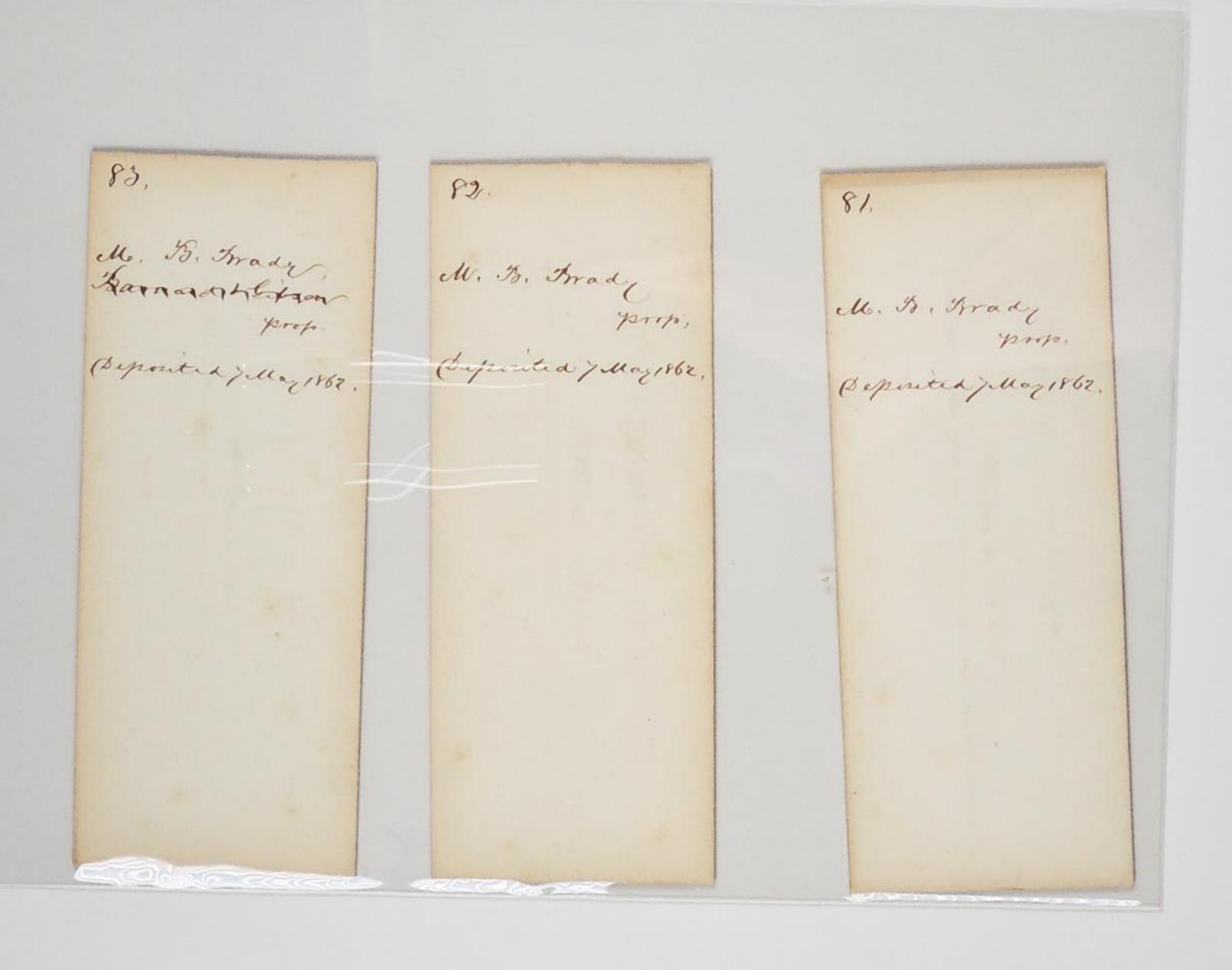
LEWIS HOUSE, NEAR BULL RUN.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1902, by M. B. BEADY, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

INCIDENTE OF THE WAR.

No. 210.

QUAKER GUNS IN FORT AT CENTREVILLE.



Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1862, by M. B. BRADT, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

No. 209.

STONE HOSPITAL, BATTLE FIELD BULL RUN.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1902, by M. B. Brant, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

INCIDENTE OF THE WAR.
No. 208.

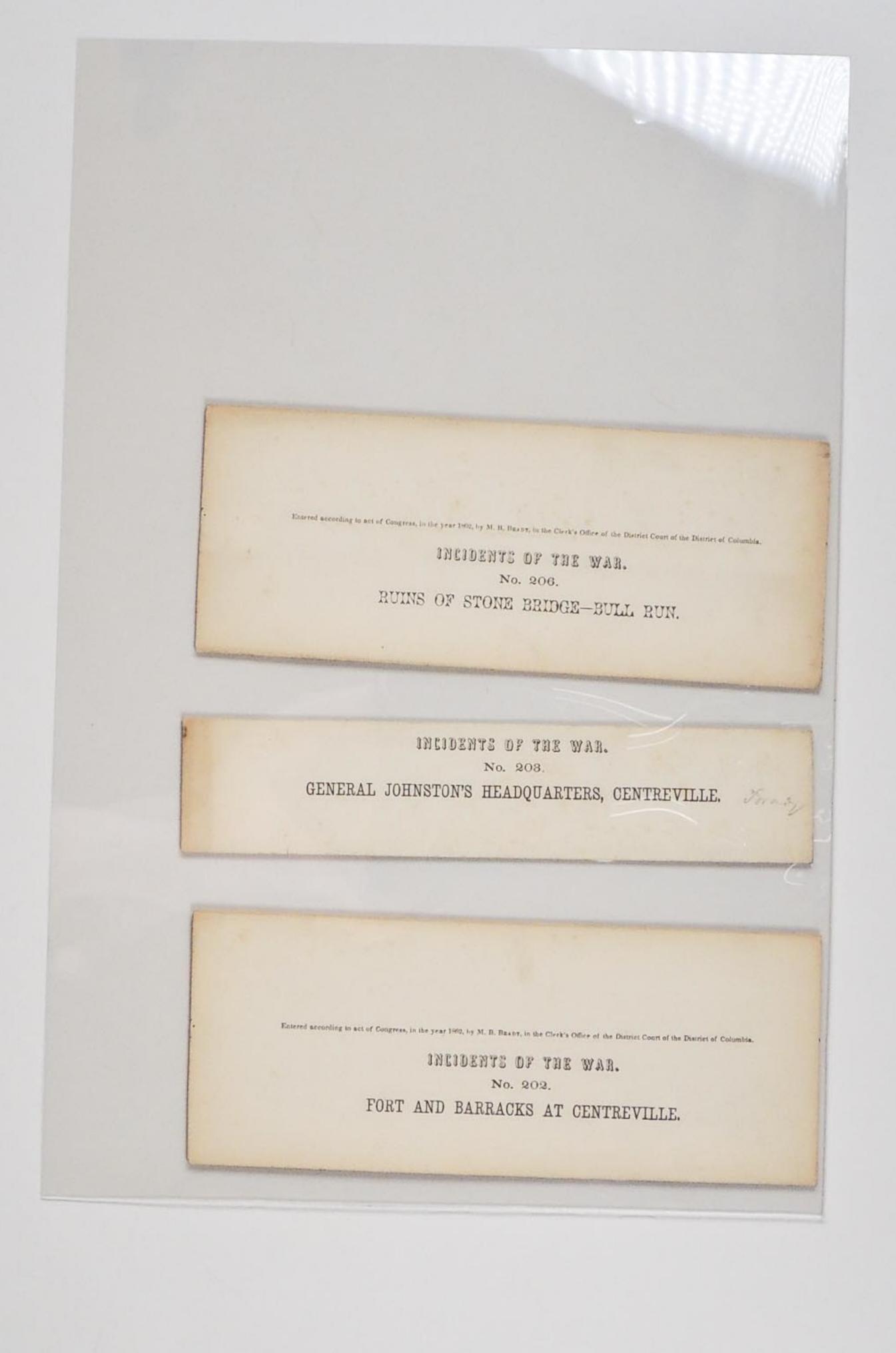
Matthews' House-Slocum's Grave-Battle Field Bull Run.

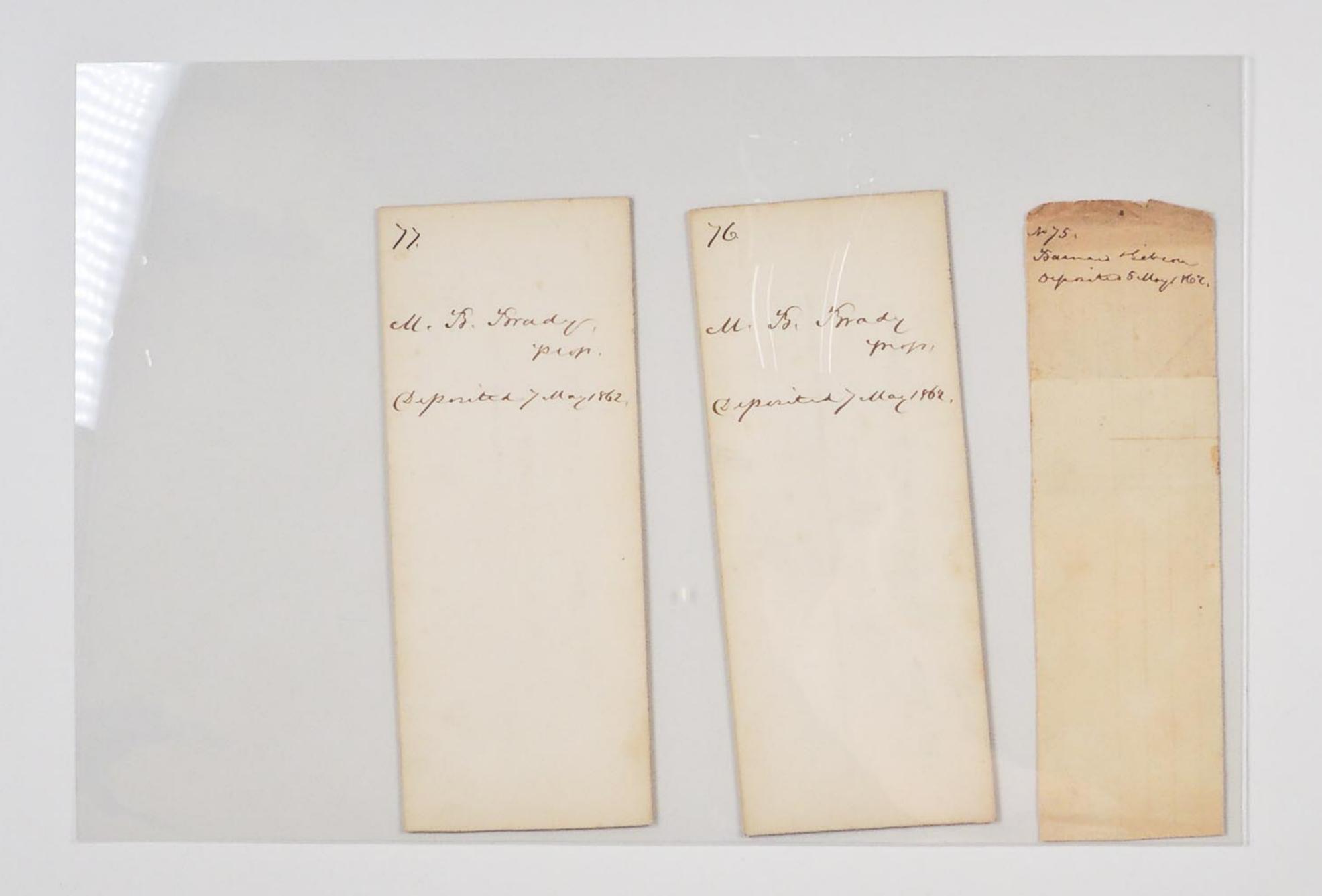
Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1802, by M. D. BRADY, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

SOLDIERS' GRAVES AT BULL RUN.

80. 78 M. J. Frady my, Depoited proposited years, July 1862. Osporited May 1862,





Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1902, by M. H. BEAUT, to the Chick's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

No. 201.

BLACKBURN'S FORD -- BULL RUN.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year test, by M. B. BRADT, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.
No. 200.

RAILROAD BRIDGE, NEAR BLACKBURN'S FORD—BULL RUN.

BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY.

Beauregard's Headquarters, Manassas.

Entered according to net of Congress, in the year 1-62, by Bankanp & Girson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

\$2-The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at considerable cost. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings will be at upon inciliated against any parts info-

BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY.

FORTIFICATIONS AT MANASSAS.(~)

Entered according to not of Congress, in the year 1 #2, by Bankans & Ginery, In the Clerk's Office of the Posters Court of the District of Columbia.

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BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY.

BATTLE FIELD, BULL RUN.

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BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY.

No. 321.

SOLDIERS' GRAVES AT BULL RUN.

"Weep o'er the herom as they fall In condict for the right."

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1502, by Bansano & Ginson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia,

The Photographs of this series were taken directly from sature, at considerable cost. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings will be at once instituted against any party infringing the copyright.

BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY.

No. 320.

Ruins of Mrs. Henry's House, Bull Run.

in this vicinity the battle raged fercest.

Entered according to act of Congress, in year of 1862, by Bansans & Ginson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

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BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY.

No. 319.

ROBINSON HOUSE,

Near which Ricketts' Battery was captured at the battle of Bull Run.

Entered according to set of Congress, in the year 1-02, by Bankann & Ginson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

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BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY.

FORTIFICATIONS AT MANASSAS.

Entered according to not of Congress, in the year 1 60, by Brayann & Grands, to the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

Entered according to not of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

Entered according to a not of Congress, in the year 100, by Brayann & Grands, to the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District

BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY.

No. 321.

The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at considerable cost. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings will be at once instituted against any party infringing the copyright.

SOLDIERS' GRAVES AT BULL RUN.

"Weep o'er the heroes as they fall In conflict for the right."

Baterel according to act of Congress, in the year 1802, by Barmann & Gineon, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia,

The Photographs of this series were taken directly from cature, at considerable cost. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings will be at once instituted against any party infringing the copyright.

BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY.

Ruins of Mrs. Henry's House, Bull Run,

In this vicinity the battle raged fercest.

Entered according to act of Congress, in year of 1862, by Banann & Greson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

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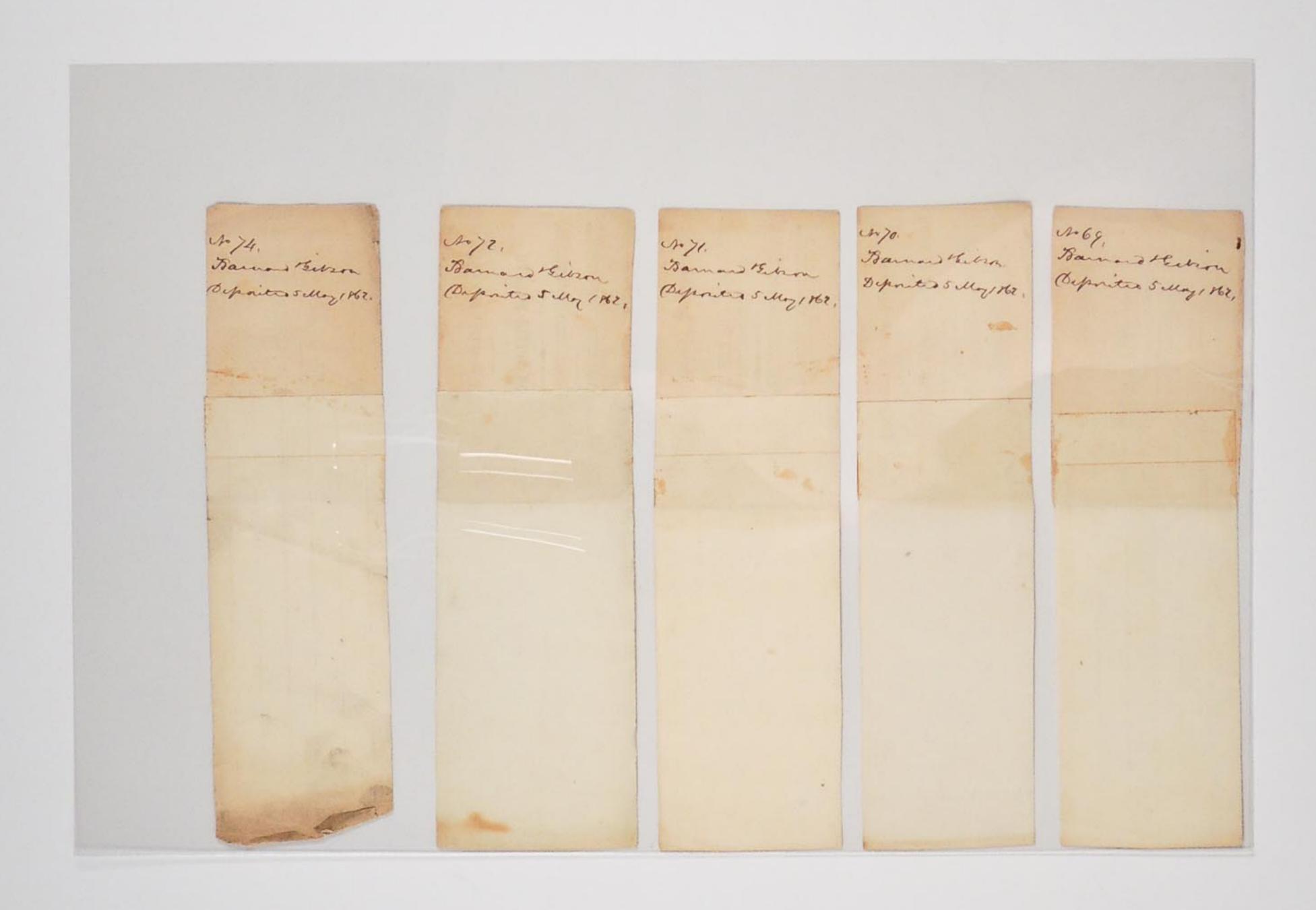
BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY, No. 319.

ROBINSON HOUSE,

Near which Hickoris' Battery was captured at the battle of Bull Run.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1-02, by Bansans & Otsson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at considerable root. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings will be at once instituted against any party infringing the copyright.



SHELLING

March 14,

Written by Dr. SUTHERLAND, a " live Yankee" of the N. Y. S. V., giving a true and spicy sketch of the bombardment. The 92d only some 300 strong) was the only regi in the Fort at the time, and composed the eree on this side of the "Neuse River." Fort was not finished, and without one s gun mounted on its walls. The rebels ap before it early in the morning, on the I March, 1863, some four thousand strong 18 heavy pieces of Artillery. They 1 heir batteries within one hundred rods helled our Fort for more than four hours, pursting one of their largest guns, without the

"Fort Anderson" slands near Nonbern, In the North Carolina State: Before we got it half flaished, .They found it hard to take.

We placed it on this sandy beach For to protect the town-Against those lawless "guerilla bands" That nightly prowl agound.

And when this Fort was plotted out, We seized the axe and spade : The earth rose up, the frees fell down. And soon our Fort was made.

They planned it with "stragetle" skill, And when it was begun "We "christened" it in honor of

Our gallant "Anderson."

Before we got our guns in place. "The rebels came this way, And tried their best to ? shell us ent," But failed and "sneaked away."

They found no cowards in our ranks -That would their "colors fly," But found us "valiant hearted men." That were not afraid to die.

Our "Pickets" heard them coming on-Could hear their wagons rattle, While each stood firmly at his post, Prepared to give them battle.

They fired upon this rebel force, Then took the "double quick." Returning now and then a shot, To show a "yankee trick."

The rebels came, four thousand strong, And eightern cannons drew, Commanded by that "rebel gent," The brave old "Pettigrew."

They marched this force until within Some hundred rods or more. And then they fired a "grand salute," Which rang from "shore to shore."

We stood this fire for some four hours, Before they leave did take, They thought to catch us "fast asleep," But caught us "wide awake."

Their cannons sent its "deafening roar" For miles around, to tell, The "ninety-second" did not possess An "envied place" to dwell.

And now they come with "flag in hand;" We met this "flag of truce," We thought perhaps this was a trick, But we had no excuse.

They asked us out to "take a walk," And rice "this country" round, They thought it was not "bealthy here," Where "Earthworks" you surround.

"We called to take 'old Newbern' back, Our forces round you lay; I hope that you have not forgot One year ago to-day."

We thanked them for such friendship shown, But "guessed" we'd better stay, As we had got a "little jeb" Which we must do to-day.

We thought their notice rather brief To get in "walking trim," And begged to be excused to-day-They need not call agia.

They now returned, but soon came back, And brought us this reply-"We'll give you one half hour to fix, Now you can go or die,"

De Company of the Com

loss of a single man on our side, and but two alightly wounded. Much credit is due Colone Anderson, Maj. Hall, and all the officers under their command, for their coolness and determined bravery during the bombardment, re-fusing to surrender the Fort after being three imes politely invited to do so by the rebel immander, Gen. Pettigrew. The attack was on the merning of the Anniversary of the Surrender of the City of Newbern, and Gen. Foster had made preparations for firing the national saints and celebrating the day in an appropriate manner.

AIR - "CORNENCE VE DARRETS ALL"

They tried their best to "coax us out," But found it was a sell. And when they found they could not coaz,

They tried their "shot and shell." And when our time it had expired, They called to let us know, Thr.t we were very "foolish boys" To slight their friendship so.

We told them if they came this way, Give us "another call." Inquire for "Colonel Anderson," And there they'd find as all.

And if you think to "shell us out," We give you leave to try-Give my respects to "Uncle Jeff," Good merning, gents., good bye.

And when they had retired once more, Methinks I bear them say, Now give them "Hail Columbia" boys,

Until they'll come away. We signalled now the "old gunboats," And when they got the range, They soon squared up their "year's account," And sent them back their change.

We crouched like Tigers beneath our Fort, And bugged the "breastworks" well, While shot and shell came pouring in, And bursting as they fell.

The trees that stood within our fort Like grass was soon cut down, While shierred trunks and broken limbs Came creaking to the ground.

Their "shot and shells" passed through our tents, Not one that did escape : As they had no respect for rank,

Each got a "little grape." The quarters of our officers Had many of those colls; They "ventilated" the Colonel's house With some two hundred balls.

Their Infentry prepare to charge, "I was now we thought of bome, And grasped our rifles firmer now As "life or death" must come.

Our Colonel cries "keep cool," my boys, And wait the word to fire. And if they come we'll try and give What they may not desire."

Our friends upon the other shore, Now ring their hands with grief; They see the awful state we're in, But could send us no relief.

Hat now they file off to the left. Our shells have charged their mind, And soon they gether up their dead And leave the field bekind.

The "Eighty-fifth," our old tried friends, Now came to "lend their aid ;" They came too late-but then the ring Tells of the metal made.

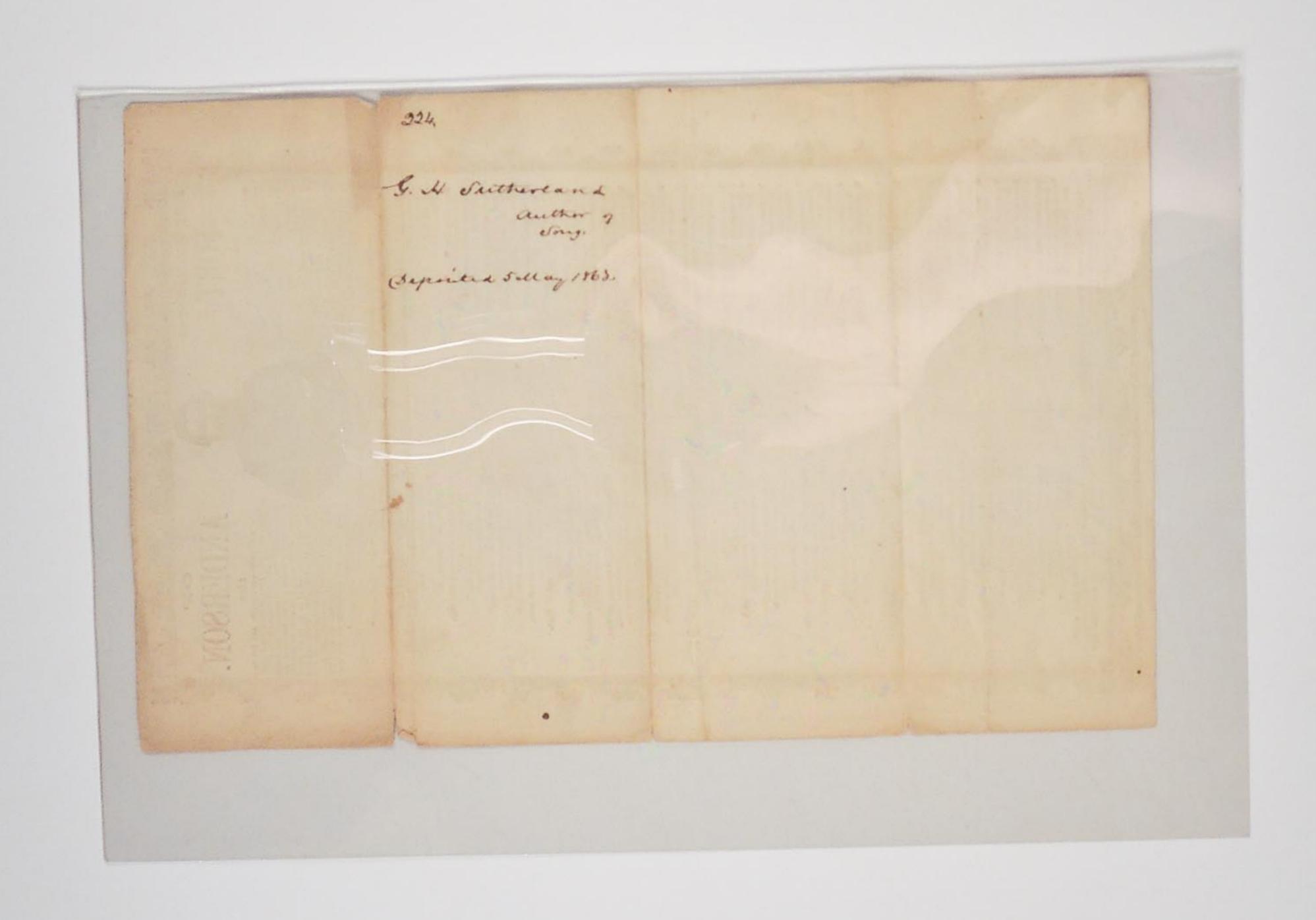
Our Officers were "cool and brave," Each name I can't recall. But prominent among the rest I'll montion "Major Hall."

"Old Pettigrew" grew in a pet-Says he, "they will not come I thought to beg those 'Yankee boys' But I've burst my biggest gun?

I did not like those 'yankee boys,' The Ninety-Second, you know, And as they don't conclude to come

We'd better conclude to go." PRICE-Single copy, 15 cents; Eight copies for \$1.00; 10 cents by the hundred; which any person can obtain by calling on or addressing G. H. SUTHERLAND of the 92d N. Y. S. V., Company B. in camp, at "Fort Anderson," near Newbern, N. C., or of his son, F. G. SUTHERLAND, Hermon, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by G. H. Sutherland, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia





"GREEN BACKS:" OR "PAY D.

Written by Die Stringarder, a "Live Yankee" of the 524 N. Y. V., who was taken prison it at the battle of "Fair Oaks," and confined with many more in "Dixie's sunny land" during the summer and part of the autumn of 1862.
Written while in camp at "Port Anderson," near Newbern, N. C., after the regiment had been paid off. (The regiment had not been paid off for the last six months, and many of the soldier, families were in a suffering condition at home, to

Ain: - "The Floating Scott of Oh Virginia."

Hurrah! brave boys, "pay day" has come! Our troubles now art o'er; We've tot our pay of "Uncle Sam," Which we should had before. We suffered much for want of it, While others, I dare say, Have suffered frore for those "green backs" Which we have got to-day. Repeat, de. Oh! we'll keep a little and send the rest To "loved ones" far away.

We left "sweet homes" with all its charms, We left our kindred near, And donned the Soldier's uniform, With all its glittering gear.
We bid our friends a "long farewell," In "Dixio's land" to stay, And promised them a few "green backs," When we should get our pay. Repeat, de Oh! we'll keep a little, &c.

We marched by night, we marched by day, We marched through mud and rain, And lay upon the cold wet ground-Of this we did n't complain. While we had wives and children dear, Who often wrote to say, Oh! can't you send us one "green back ?" Or, havn't you got your pay? Report, &c. Oh! we'll keep a little, Ac

We faced the cannons "brezen month," And saw the shot and shell Make fearful havor in our ranks, When many comrades fell; While we had aged parents dear, Whose heads were turning gray, Who soon must have a few "green backs"

Or in the "Poor house" lay. Report, de Oh! we'll keep a little, &c.

We met contagion in the camp, The Rebels in the field. And faced those deadly "showers of lead," To make those traitors yield; While we had notes and bonds at home, That brooked this long delay, And needed much a few "green backs" Which we have got to-day. Repeat, de.

Oh! we'll keep a little, &c.

In this way get away. Repeat, de. Oh! we'll keep a little, &c. "The author is refused a "pass" to Newbern until he will submit to have his hair and board out off. PRICE-Single copy, 10 cents; or, 12 copies for \$1.00; 6 cents by the hundred; which any person can obtain, free of postage, by calling on, or addressing G. H. Sutherland of the 92d N. Y. S. V., Company B, in camp at Newbern, N. C.; or his son, F. G. Sutherland, Hermon, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

We eat our "scanty rations" here Without a "narry red," While now and then a tear would fall

Upon our "daily bread;" While health and strength were failing fast, And friends died far away, In want of some of those "green backs" Which we have got to-day.

Repeat, &c. Oh! we'll keep a little, &c.

We done our duty while in camp, We toiled with axe and spade, Beneath old Dixie's southern sun Without one tree or shade. Our letters went as "soldiers letters," We sent such every day; We could not raise a "three cent stamp," The postage to pre-pay.

Repeat, de. Oh! we'll keep a little, &c.

(And when we got an old "green back," To town we could not go. nless our hair was cropp'd off short, And ichistres' trimmed just se. We'll charge this to their ignorance, Of facts they're not aware, That Sampson lost most of his strength When shorn by Delilah fair.) Report, de.

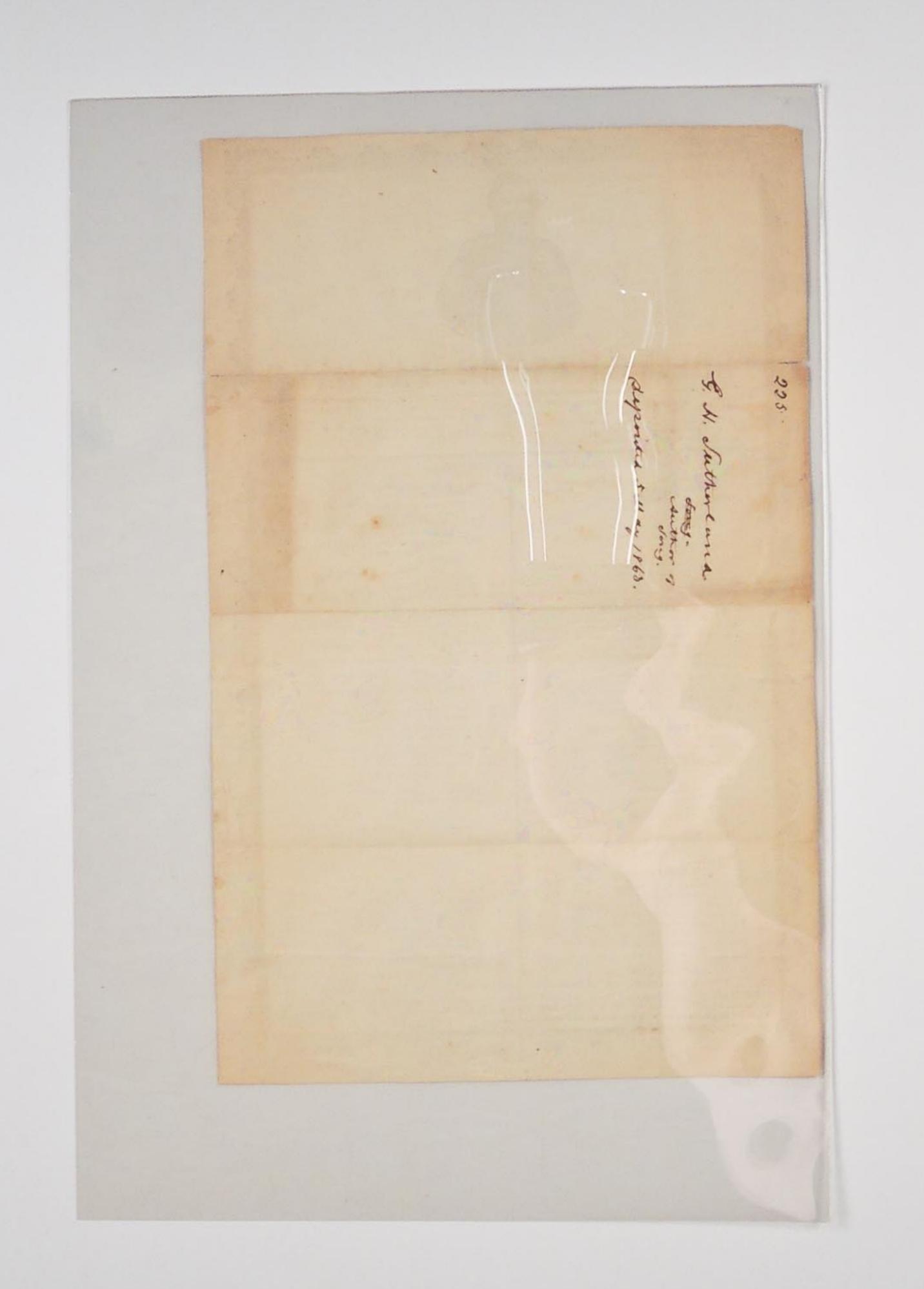
Oh! we'll keep a little, &c.

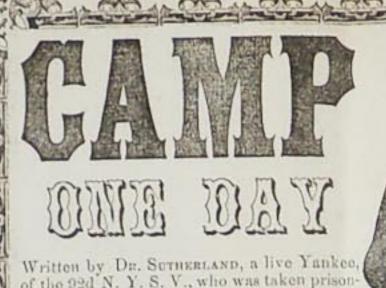
And now we've got those old "green backs," To duty we will go, And whip those rebels at the South, That need a whipping so. Our faces now look bright again, Our stallets look more gay, We like this counded shape they take, When we have got our pay. Repeat, ke.

Oal we'll keep a little, &c. Now when this blandy war is over,

And ended, this sad strife, I'll take my "green backs," leave for home, If the Lord will spare my life. And if again I go to war, I will enlist some other way, Get a commission and then resign,

STATE OF THE STATE





Written by Dr. Schnerland, a live Yankee, of the 92d N. Y. S. V., who was taken prisoner at Fair Oaks, and confined with many more in Dixie's Sunny Land during the summer

SONG.

and part of the autumn of 1862. Written while in camp at Newbern. Giving a spicy sketch of one day in camp, from the reveille in the morning until taps in the evening.

At five in the morning the soldiers will hear.
The notes of the bugie so loud and so clear,
When all the little drummers set up a wild chant,
Which we call the receille throughout the whole camp.

Each Orderly now on their company calls— Crying fall out my brave boys and into line fall; They form in two ranks, which they call front and rear, And answer to Roll Call to see who is here.

The drummers now beat the Doctor's Death call,
When ev'ry old cripple from his tent now will crawl;
Some hobble on crutches, while some grean with pain,
And many play sick their discharge to obtain.

They complain of hard pains in side, back, or knees.

Which they call the Rheumatics, or some such disease.

Dear Doctor, they say, these pains never come

Until I got my rich bounty and started from home.

Each tells the same story of suffering and pain,
And how he caught cold some night in the rain;
They complain of hard pains with tongue nice and clean:
This we call playing sick, and it is every day seep.

He hears their complaints of serrow and wae,
Then gives each a pill—perhaps made of dough;
He exempts them from duty, from every thing hard,
But recommends them for Picket or guarrison guards.

While the Dector is caring for those really ill, We are called for one hour, or until seven, to drill; Each captain now takes his men in command, And gives them an airing in Dixie's fair land.

We march and counter march, front face, and stand still, We load in nine times, then each loads at will; We wheel in platoons like spokes round the hoo, Until the drum beats to fall in for our grub.

When we run for the cook room with cup, plate and spoon,
And get a nice breakfast which lasts us till noon;
We get potatoes and meat, all warm from the pot,
With a nice dish of coffee all smoking and hot.

The next call in order is, men for futique;
Armed with shorels and axes, such tools as they need,
They build lengthy breastworks and cordurey roads
To secure us from danger and transport our leads.

They build mighty earthie ris and them we call forts.
To protect our encampments and likewise our ports;
We throw shot and shell from our long union year
Until every second will steeleddle or run.

And next comes the call for mounting the guard;
Now this is called duty, but it's not very hard—
Each stands his two hours then plays or sleeps four.
Which is only eight hours in the whole twenty four.

They are "armed and equipped" with guns clean and bright,
With bayonets all fixed as if ready to tight,
They salute every Officer according to rank,
And charge on the apple jack they have not drank.

We guard all the stores that around our camp lay,
And "turn out the guards" for the officer of the day.
We guard the old guard house that none may escape,
And obey every order our officers make,

The pickets are guards in the woods round our camp,
To watch for the enemy's first stealthy tramp,
They are placed in small squads, some three in a band,
Who sleep with eyes open and walk while they stand.

We halt ev'ry straggler from morning till nine, And then, to pass by you, give the countersign: We halt them three times, then if they don't stop, Ten chances to one if there don't something drop,

Should mellons and penches near camp go astray,
Or honey from bee house be taken away,—
If pigs and fut turkeys march off on the sly,
We know ev'ry rogue, as our posts were near by.

The soldiers that are off of duty to day,
Will not be allowed in their tents for to stay;
They must slick up their tents and brush up their clothes,
And remove any rust that on their old musket grows.

Their bruss must be polished until it looks fine,
And old rusty boots like new ones must shine;
Must pelice all the streets with shovel and broom,
Which will take them two hours, perhaps until noon.

At moon we may get some nice rice or beans.

With a few uncient hard tacks that's passed through many scenes;
They were buked there is no doubt as B. C. on the sound,
Before Christ in the manger with Mary was found.

Now these who find fault would soon change their mind, if taken by Rebels and among them confined; Before I had boarded with the Rebels one week, I relished those hard tacks and called them all sweet.

金河之, 此, 此, 此,

Now leisure we have for one hour or two,
To call on our neighbors and ask how they do—
Or step in our tents and there write alone,
A few hasty lines so much prized at home.

At thes we go out for battalion drill,—
Here captain with company's their proper place fill,
Where officers ride on fine prancing steeds.
The heroes of battle and other daring deeds.

"Attention, battalion!" is the first thing you hear,
From our colonel commanding with a voice loud and clear;
We march to the field by the sound of the drum,
When our captain cries left, down the left foot must come.

We form in line of buttle, take aim and fire, Charge bayonet, about face, guide right, and retire; We form the hollow square of Uncle Sam's men, And if they are Union they make a strong pen.

Now here's where the soldier is taught how to Itil, And how he can honorably his brother's blood spill; He is taught how to fight, his country to save, Until our old flag over Dixie shall wave.

If this was our day for Division recies, You'd see such a sight as a painter ne'er drew, You'd see many Officers of fame and renown, Still eager for laurels to add to their crown.

While the music is playing its soul-stirring strains,
We pass in review like a long endless chain:
We pass in review like a passerous show.
With fine banners floating to the breeze as we go.

Their batteries all mounted with guns that are true;
If you meet them in battle and hear the guns roar
You'd think the Judgment come and time was no more.

Our well mounted carairy next adds to this show—
On fine pruncing steeds all eager to go;
As they pass in full motion, some twenty abreast,
They resemble, very much, a stampede in the West.

This cavalry, mounted on horses so fleet,
Will make the earth tremble under iron cled feet;
If they make one grand charge with sabres raised high,
You'd think all the Rebels on earth must soon die.

The infantry next for splender wont yield, Like wares on the Ocean will pass round the field; Those waves, like the feet, keep time with the drum, With bayonets all glist'sing in the ray of the sun.

If you should march round, or one circuit make, You'd think of old Scott and his seanderful snoke That was to encircle the South when this war begun, And make them return, like the prodigal son.

If we should be called into battle this day,
And hear all our gues on the Rebels at play,
With Rebels in front, and the strong sulphurous smell,
You'd think we were storming the battlements of Hell.

Before our old sel has east Dixie in shade,
We return to our camps to hold dress parade—
Here the music will make their finest display.
As they pass down in front and return the same way.

Our orderlies march to the front from the rear,
And report all as present that happens to be here;
After list'ning to orders, if any there be,
They dismiss the parade and fall in for their tea.

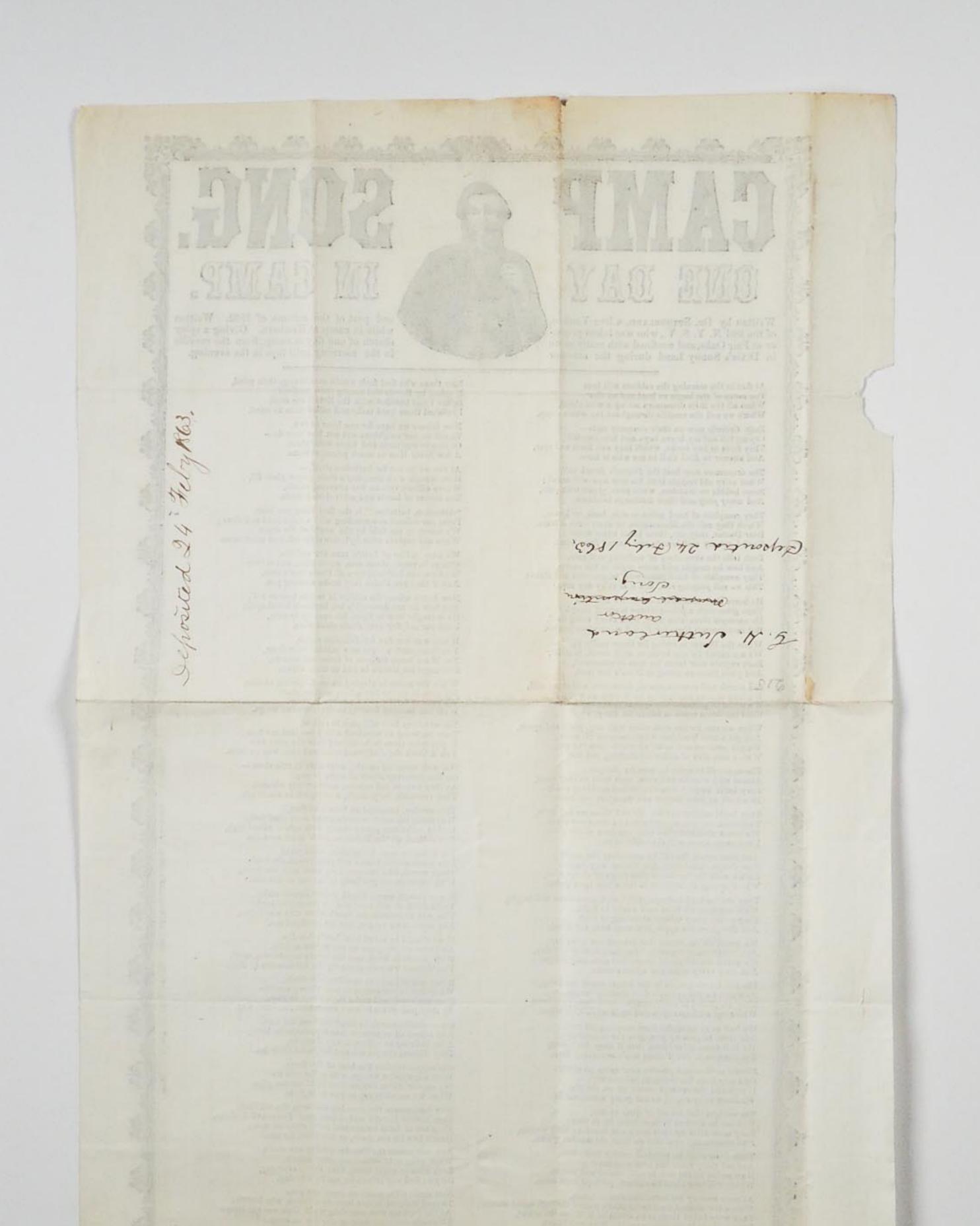
Our supper is often the best of the three,
With a few extra fixings, with coffee and tea;
We cat our warm supper then light up our pipe,
When we are all ready to run or to fight.

Now here comes the ness boy and with the eld tune, Here's your Herald and Argus, your Times and Tribune, They tell of hard battles and great rictories won: Here's two for ten cents, or five cents for one.

And new comes the time for getting our mails,
When ev'ry bold soldier the office assails,
Each cries in eager tones, Oh! Postmaster say,
Do you find any letters for me here to-day.

Now again all is quiet, as every one goes
To read sceleame letters from secetheurts, who knows;
As the taps are now sounding we'll blow out our lamp:
This ends our camp song or one day in camp.

PRICE—Single copy, 15 cents, or Eight for \$1.00; 10 cents by the hundred; which any person can obtain by calling on or addressing G. H. SUTHERLAND, of the 92d N. Y. S. V., Company B, in camp at Newborn, N. C.



The Lypsy Rich 1863

The Cypsy Trio,

Musical and Festivichorean Composition

Arranged oupon.

W.M. E. SINN,
(Proprietor of Cart.rbury Hall, Waskington, D. C.,)
Arrive or
The Gypsy Lary.
The Arab Lay. &c.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

March, 1863.

All Managers are warned against the presentation of any of the ab-named peculiarities, without the consent of author.

Majuriten 24th Much 18113.

The and age

The Arab Tay,

The Gypsy Lary.
The Gypsy Trio. (Proprietor of Centerbary Hall, Washington, D. C.)

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the Clerk's office of the March, 1863,

All Managers are warned against the presentati

Mymester Couch March 1863

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Lasen Lien Garan Sina Saran & Saran Silvery Yorge,

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BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. No. 400. DECK VIEW OF MONITOR, WITH CREW IN FOREGROUND. The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at considerable cost. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings will be at once instituted against any party infringing the copyright. BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. No. 419. Military Bridges across the Chickahominy, Built by the 15th N. Y. V. Engineers, Col. Murphy. If The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at considerable cost. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings with once instituted against any par y infringing the copyright. BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. No. 488. THE IRON-CLAD GUNBOAT GALENA, Showing the effects of the fire from Fort Darling. **The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at considerable cost. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings will be at once instituted against any party infringing the copyright. BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. No. 487. Group-Officers on board the Monitor. inderable cost. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings will be at once instituted against any party infringing the copyright. BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. THE MONITOR. Deck view, from the bow. ID The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at considerable cost. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings will be at once instituted against any party infringing the copyright.

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Samuella Garanthian Garanthian page.

Beganited Appointed Officer. 24 Log 1862.

24 Log 1862.

24 Log 1862.

BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. Haxali's House, Harden's Landing, Chas, City Co., Va. Used as a Hospital after the Battle of White Oak Swamp, and near to which General McClellan's Headquarters were pitched, on 30th June, 1862. ## The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at con-siderable cost. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings will be at once instituted against may party infringing the copyright. JAMES TO SERVICE STREET BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. No. 481.

THE MERITANZA,

As she appeared immediately after the capture of the Teazer.

and The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at considerable cost. Warning is therefore given that I gal proceedings will be at sate instituted against any party infringing the copyright.

TO THE DESTRUCTION OF THE PARTY BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY No. 483.

THE TEAZER,

Captured by the Meritanza, on 4th July, 1862. This view shows the destruction caused by the bursting of 100 lb. rifled shell.

48 The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at con-siderable cost. Warolng is therefore given that local proceedings will be at once instituted spain-t any party infringing the copyright.

BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY.

100 lb. Gun on board the Confederate Gunboat Teazer,

Which was captured on the 4th of July, by the Meritanza.

The Protographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at con-alderable cost. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings will be at once instituted against any party infringing the copyright.

BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY. No. 481.

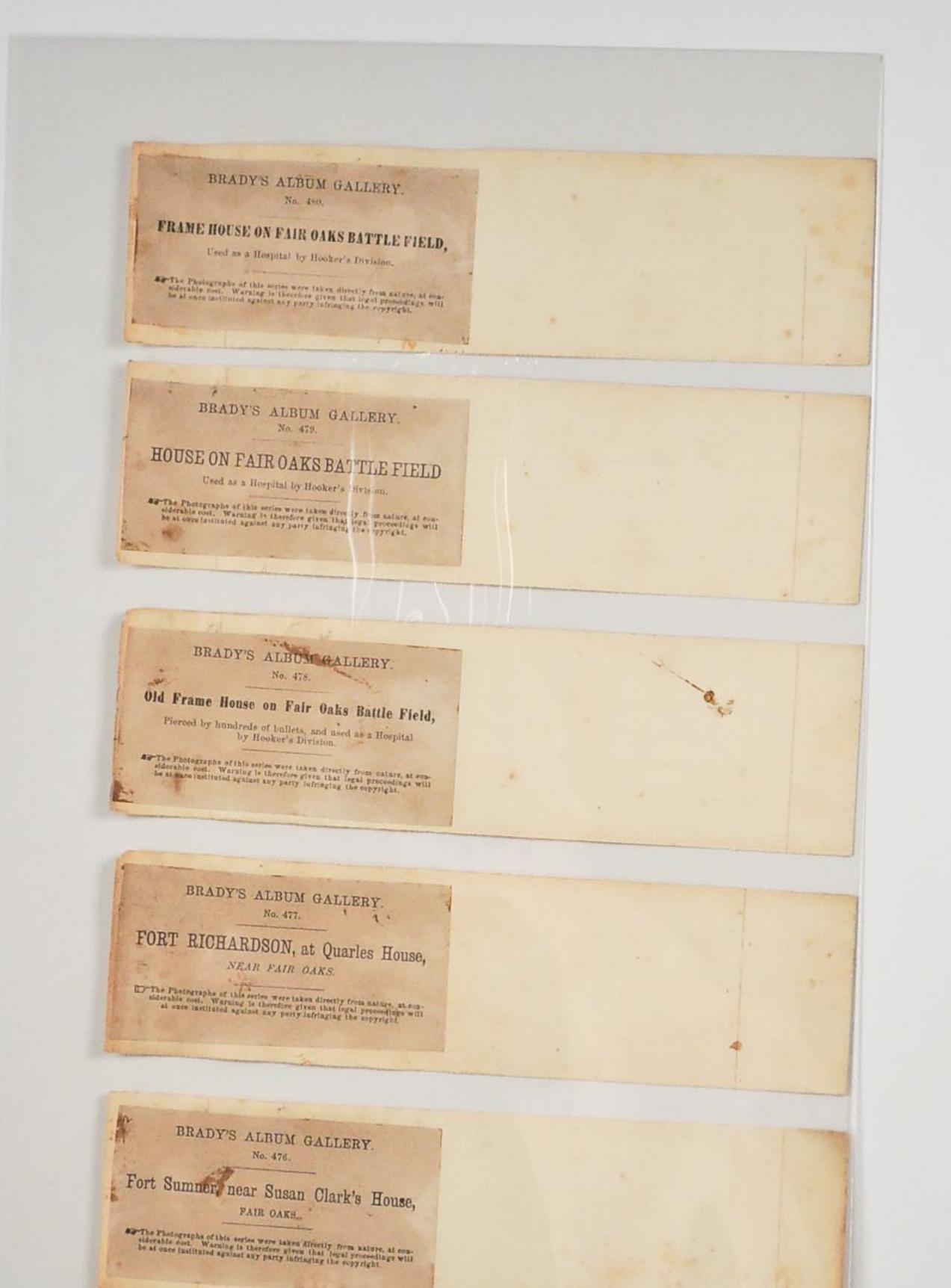
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Bow Gun on Confederate Gunboat Teazer,

Captured on the 4th of July, by the Meritansa.

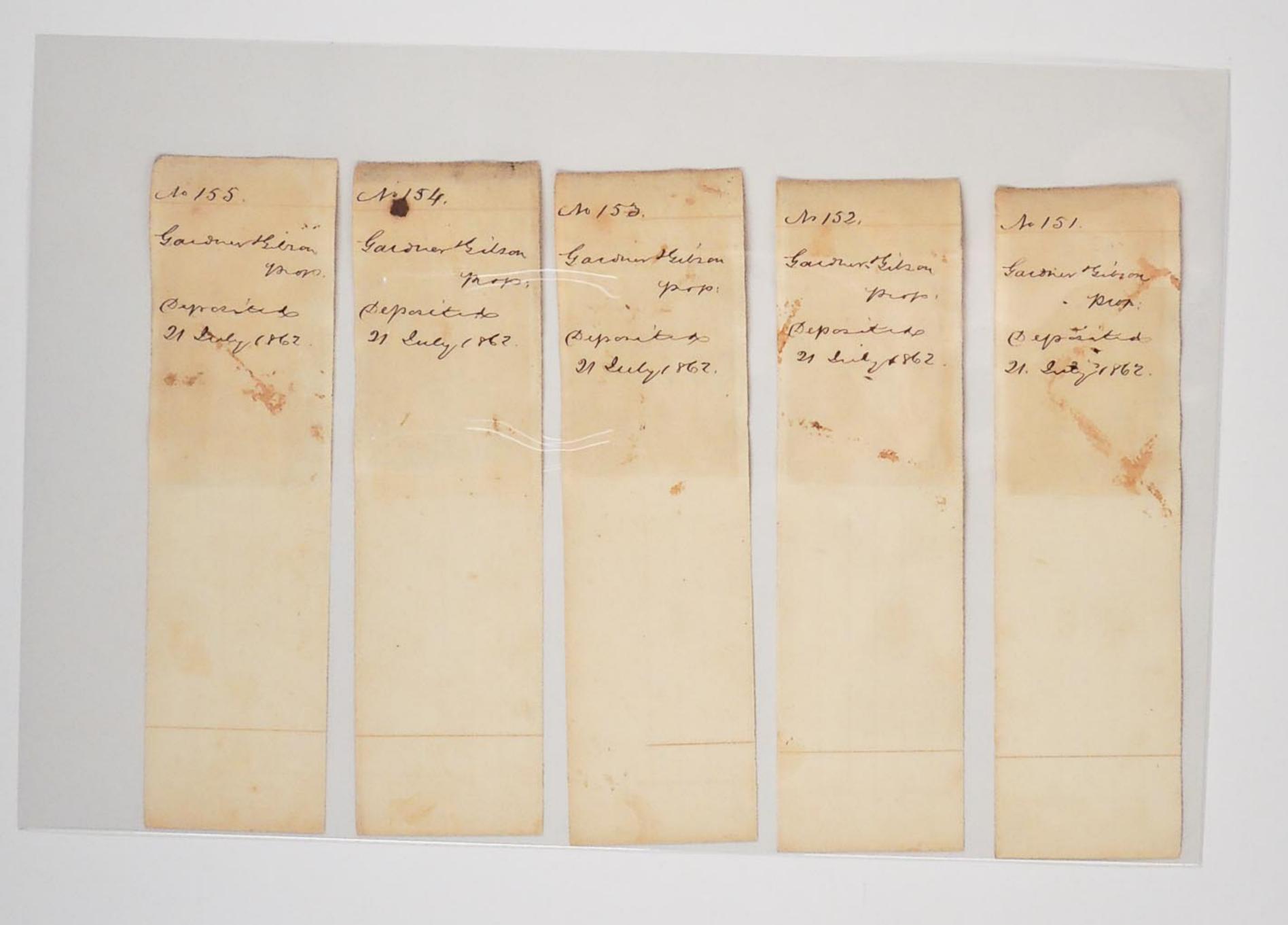
The Photographs of this series were taken directly from nature, at considerable cost. Warning is therefore given that legal proceedings will be at once instituted against any party infringing the copyright.

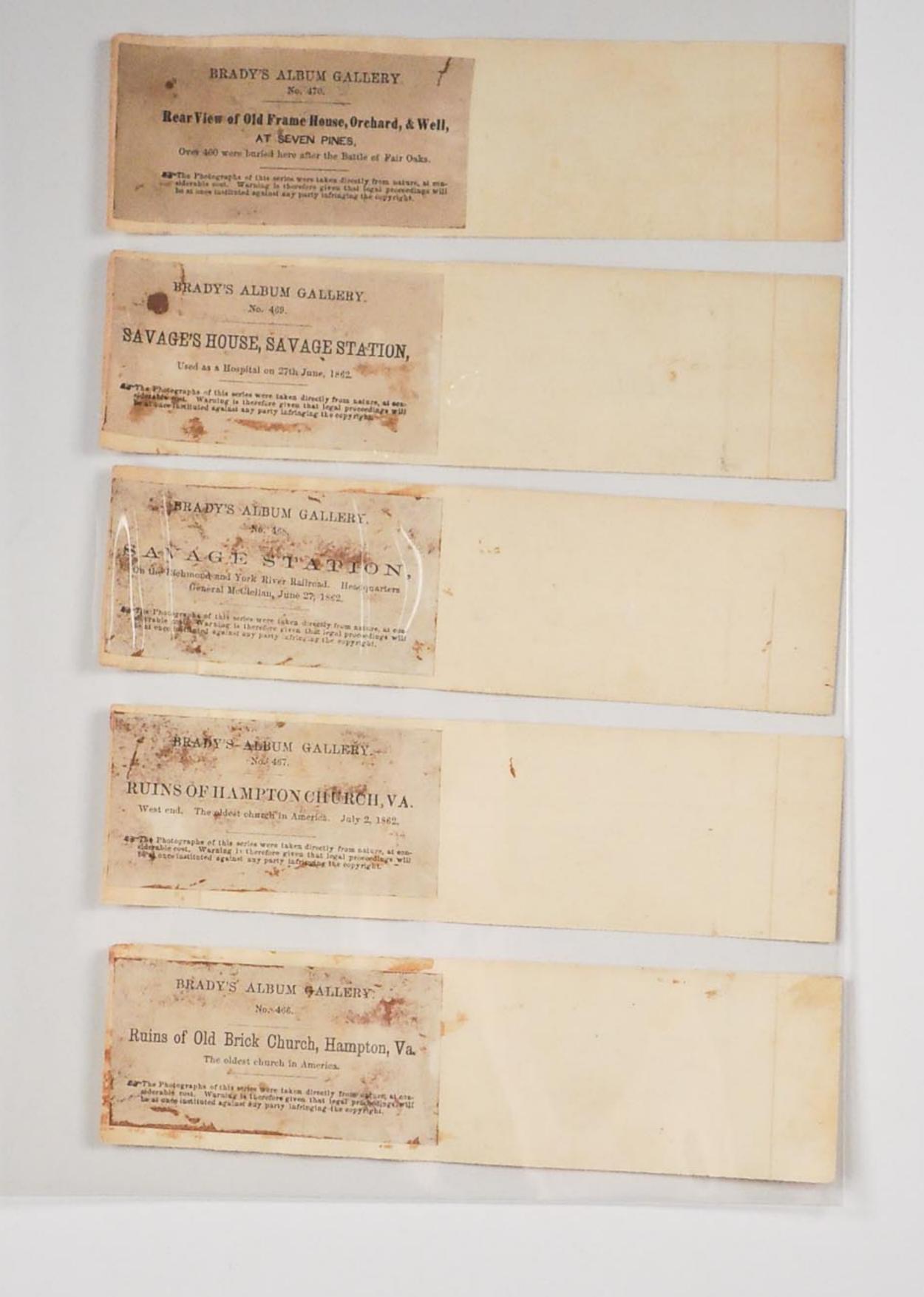
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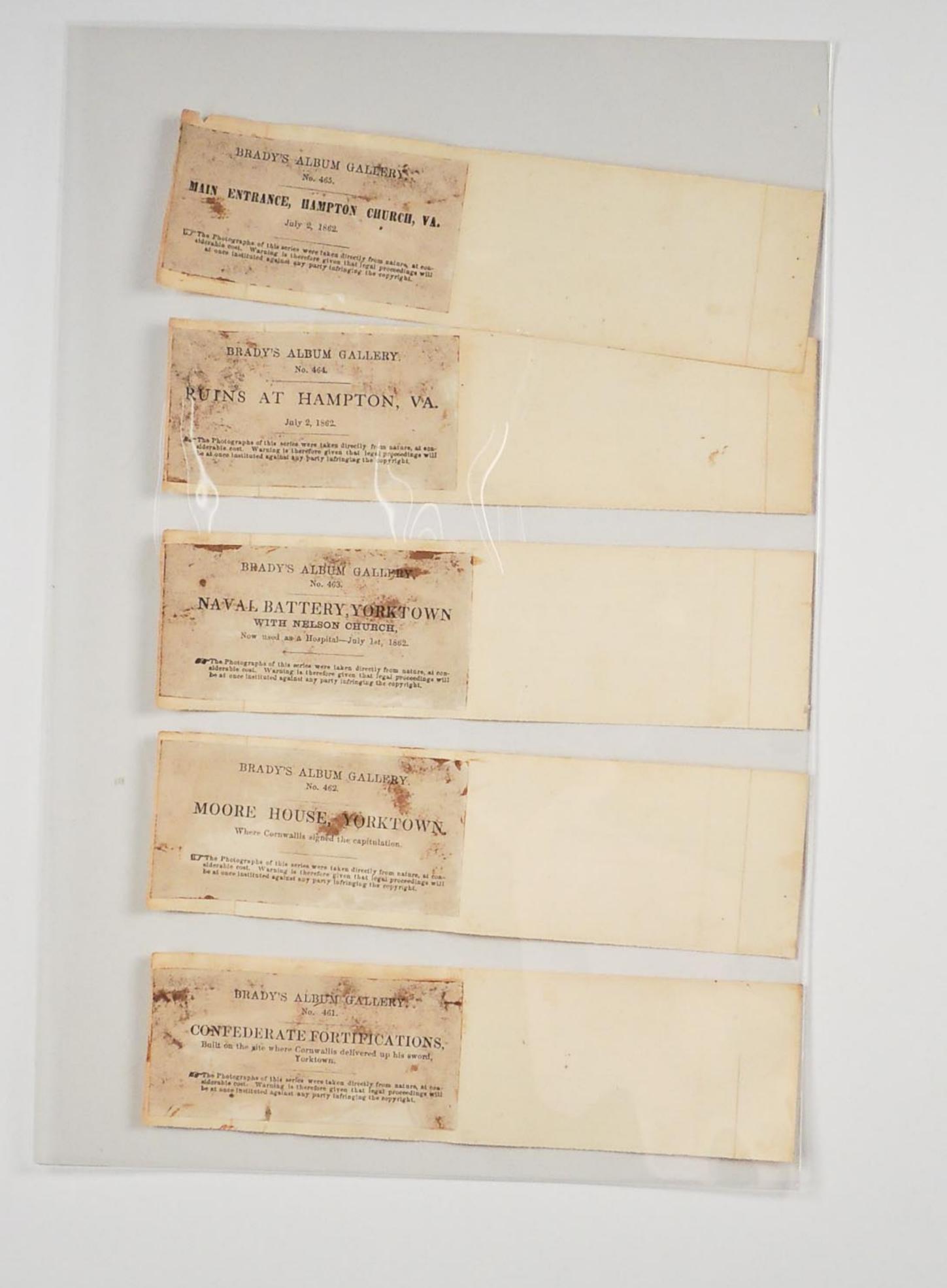
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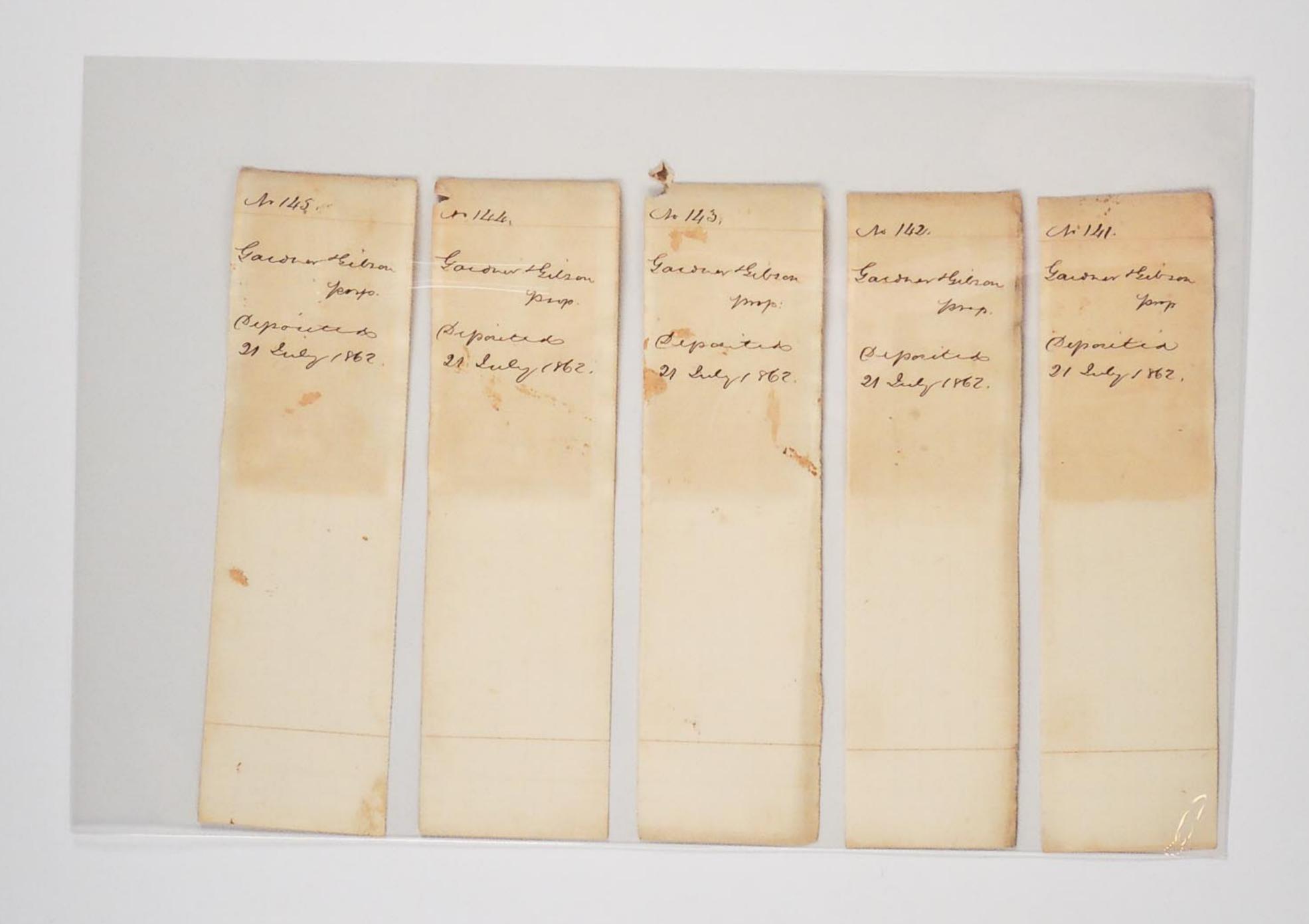


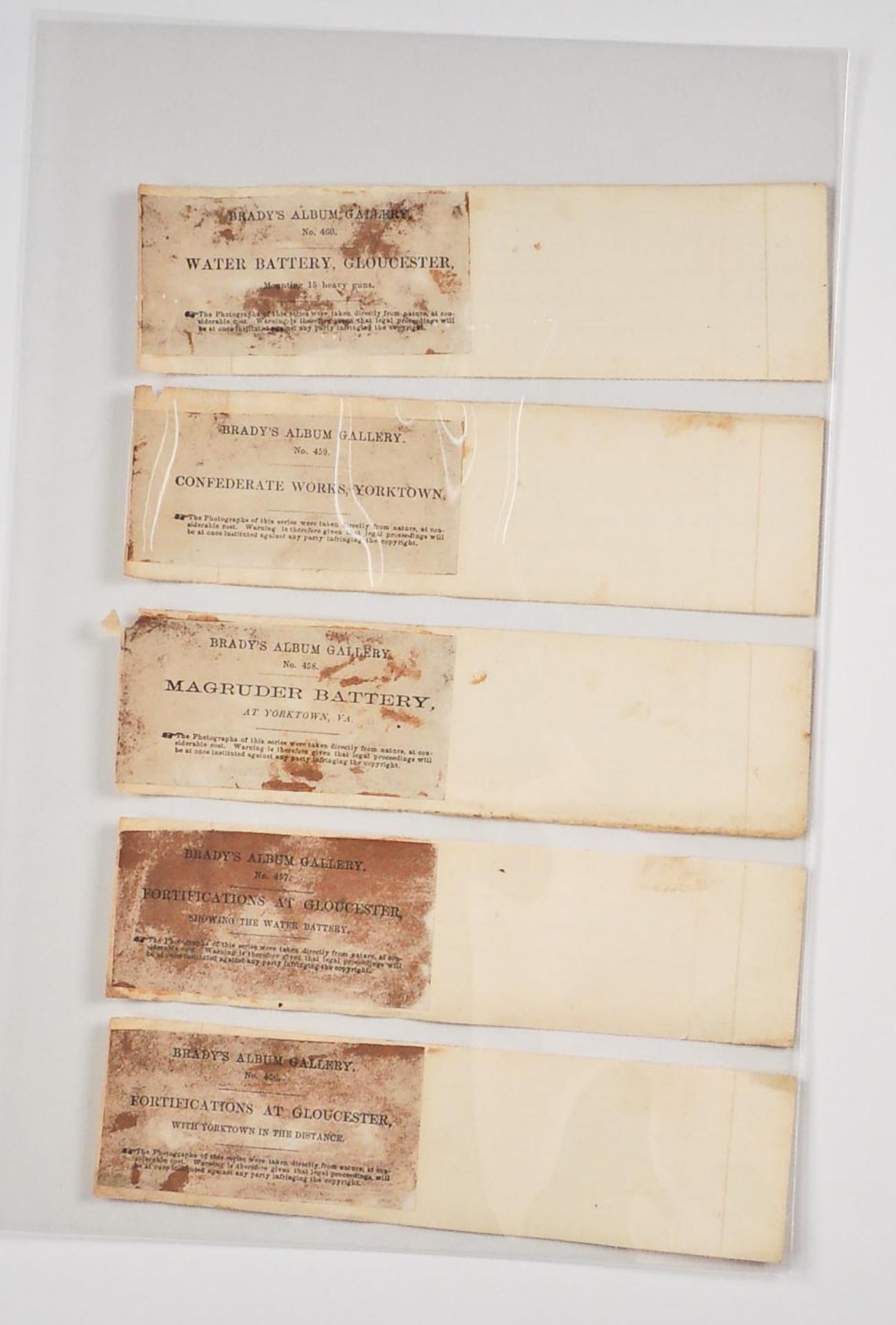


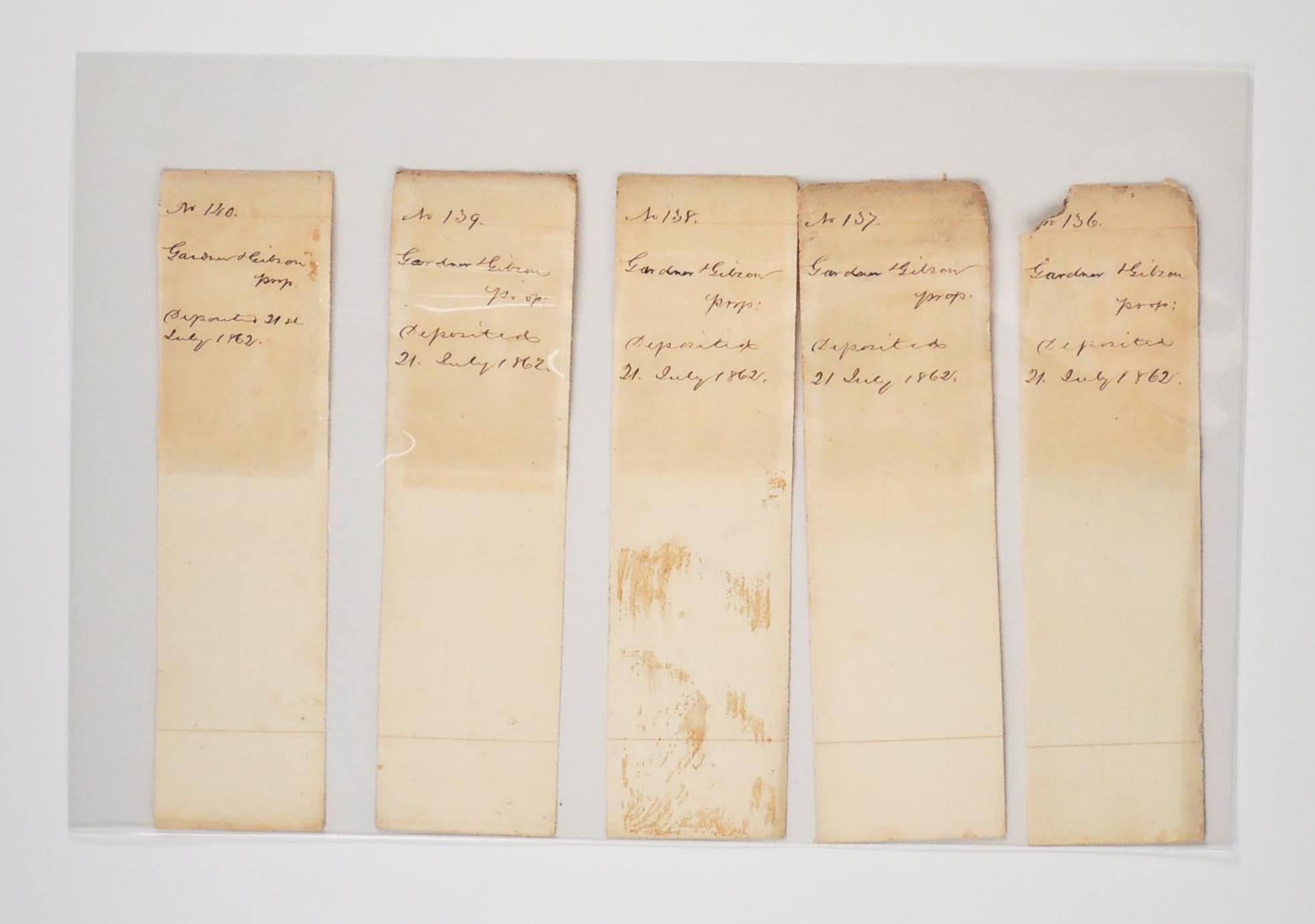


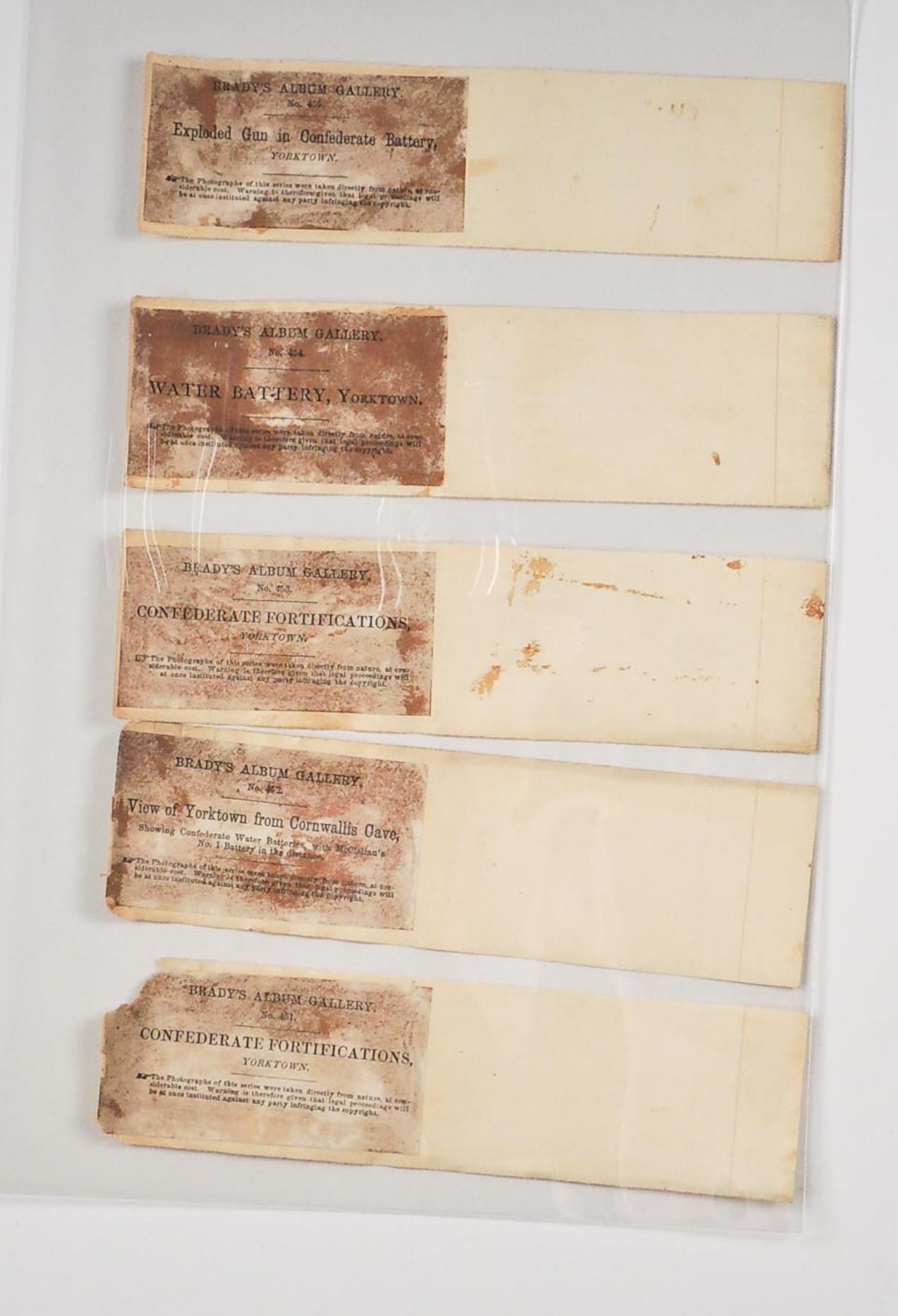
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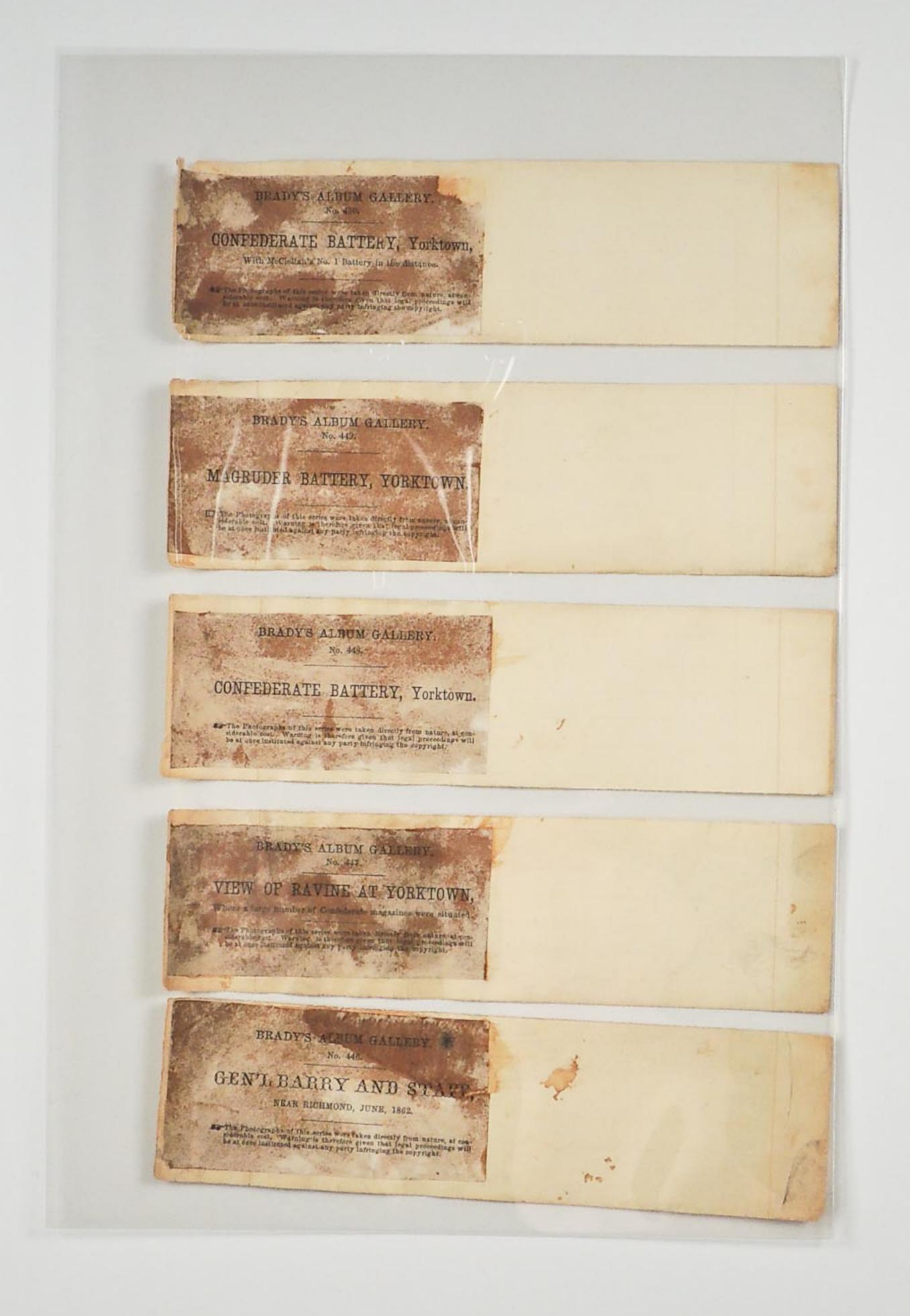




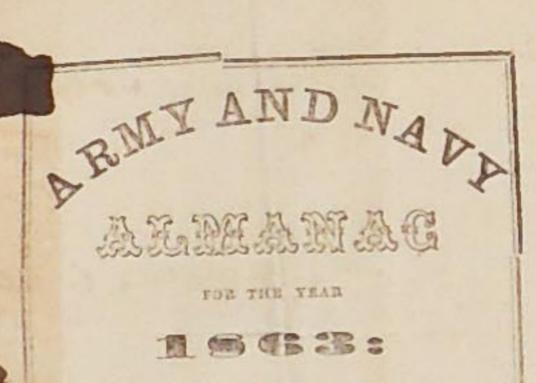








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IN ADDITION TO A CALENDAR, AND THE ORDINARY ALMANAG INFORMATION,

TABLE OF REFERENCE

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MATTERS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

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UNITED SERVICES.

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WASHINGTON: PHILP & SOLOHONS. 1801. Phiep Lolomony Book prop. Deposition 6 Febr 1968,